

KRi:-203

Bi-annual
1967

19-8-17

GENERAL ENGLISH

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

1. Explain with reference to the context any *three* of the following:—

- (a) Kings, ladies, lovers, all look on;
the occasion is divine:
I'll drop my glove to prove his
love, great glory will be mine!
- (b) At night he heard the lion roar
And the hyena scream,
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
Beside some hidden stream;
- (c) Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.
- (d) Then boys I heard, as they went to school, calling,
They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze
Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snow balling;
- (e) "Then look for me by moon light,
Watch for me by moon light,
I'll come to thee by moon light,
Though hell should bar the way."

6,6,6

2. Why did Margaret leave the Merman and her children? Describe the grief and sorrow of the Merman when Margaret did not return.

Or

Narrate the circumstances leading to the death of Bess in "The High Wayman".

Or

Summarise the ideas contained in Wordsworth's "Reaper". 12

3. What are Gandhiji's ideas about a woman's role and her true place in society?

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Or

Describe the various difficulties faced by Hillary in the conquest of Mount Everest. 15

4. What do you learn about the earth in space from H. G. Well's essay? 15

Or

Explain with reference to context any *three* of the following:—

- (a) In the very month in which you were born, Lenin started the great Revolution which has changed the face of Russia and Siberia.
 - (b) Night is a dead, monotonous period under a roof; but in the open world, it passes lightly, with its stars and dews and perfumes, and the hours are marked by changes in the face of Nature.
 - (c) The difficulty, my friends, is not to avoid death, but to avoid unrighteousness; for that runs faster than death.
 - (d) Upon that scene unheralded entered Death. Somewhere in the theatre, about half past ten O'clock people heard a sharp pistol shot.
 - (e) Moreover, the one-day one-book maniacs do not confine themselves to novels. They gobble biographies, essays, reminiscences, and historical works at intervals. 5,5,5
5. Why does the Prussian challenge Monsieur Dubuis to a duel? How does the story end?

Or

Give a brief summary of either "The Red Room" or "A Moment of Eternity". 15

GENERAL ENGLISH

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

1. Write an essay in about 350 words on any *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) A Kashmiri marriage.
 - (b) Your favourite film-star.
 - (c) An election-day scene in your village or town.
 - (d) Dangers of communalism in India.
 - (e) Importance of scientists and engineers in modern India.
 - (f) Some problems of financially poor students. 20

2. Read the following passages carefully, and answer the questions given below:—

In some countries of the world, famine—utter famine—is never far away and, there are no reserves of food to sustain the population until the next harvest. Drought is the most common cause of crop failure. A serious drought may occur as often as one in five years. The other *extreme of nature*—floods—comes next as a cause of famine. The rivers burst their banks and *spread devastation* far and wide over the flat plains. The years after the floods, the whole terrain is *enriched by the new deposit of silt* from the waters; but the year of the floods brings death and destruction to man and beast both from drowning and from the setback to regular cultivation.

Earthquakes and storms are another, though *less frequent* causes of famine. Yet a fourth cause is locusts that sometimes descend in their thousands upon a wide region green with growing crops and, in scarcely any time at all, turn the peasants' *carefully tended land* into a desert. About one famine in every eight that occur is partly or wholly due to locusts. What can the peasants do when they see all their food snatched from them in this way? They do the only thing they can to keep alive; they catch the locusts and eat them.

- (a) Suggest a suitable title for the passages. 2
- (b) What are the various causes of famines? 4
- (c) How do floods make the soil rich? 4
- (d) Explain briefly the Italicised words and phrases. 5

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3. (a) Frame sentences to show the difference between the meanings of words in any *three* of the following pairs:—

(i) gait, gate; (ii) cease, seize; (iii) dead, deadly; (iv) differ, defer; (v) revolution, evolution; (vi) price, prize.

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- (b) Using suitable forms of words given in brackets, fill in the blanks in any *four* of the following sentences:—

(i) The Principal.....that he could not come to our meeting. (to regret)

(ii) Neither the landlord nor his son was willing..... the house. (repair)

(iii) Kashmiri carpets are not.....Persian carpets. (inferior)

(iv) Generally the bus from Pathankot.....Srinagar at 5 P.M. (to arrive)

(v) I saw an old man.....eighty years in the park. (age)

(vi) The Delhi station of the All India Radio.....a special Urdu programme every night from 7.45 to 8.15 P.M. (to broadcast)

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4. (a) Use any *five* of these phrases in your own sentences:— to take to heels, to hold up, to break into, to look after, to get through, of course, by means of, in short, with reference to, throughout the year.

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- (b) Rewrite only *five* of the following sentences as directed in each case:—

(i) As soon as the bell rang, all the boys marched into the Class-room. (Begin the sentence with "No sooner....")

(ii) John hopes that he would get more than sixty-five marks in this paper. (Use "to get" in stead of "would get")

(iii) Law permits the shooting of wild beasts in certain seasons. (Turn into negative sentence)

(iv) The Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights to every citizen. (Change into question form)

(v) The Recruiting Officer asked Vinod Kumar if any member of his family had served in the Indian Air Force. (Write this in the direct form)

(vi) India has won seven gold medals in the Fifth Asian Games held in Bangkok. (Change into passive voice)

(vii) The Secretary and the Joint Secretary of our club are out of station today. (Use "as well as" in place of "and")

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5. Translate into English:—

- (a) इस महीने की १५ तारीख से हमारे यहाँ एक अतिथि ठहरे हुए हैं। वह मेरे पिता के मित्र हैं और पटना में वकालत करते हैं। मैं और मेरे भाई-बहन उन्हें चाचा कह कर बुलाते हैं। उनके तीन बच्चे भी उनके साथ आये हैं। उनका बड़ा लड़का मेरी ही आयु का है। चाचा हमें हमेशा बड़ी अच्छी और फायदेमंद बातें बताते हैं। उन्होंने हमें अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन की कई मनोरंजक कहानियाँ भी सुनाई। एक दफा उन्होंने अपने स्कूल में एक हड़ताल में भाग लिया था। मगर अब वह हड़तालों के खिलाफ हैं। उनका कहना है कि पहले हम गुलाम थे और हमारी हड़तालों विदेशी आफीसरों के विरुद्ध होती थीं। आज राज हमारा है। स्कूल, कालेजों और सरकारी इमारतें हमारी हैं। अगर हम इन्हें हानि पहुँचाते हैं तो स्वयं अपने को हानि पहुँचाते हैं।

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- (b) जाविद—पधारिये। इस कुर्सी पर बैठिये। अब आपका हाल कैसा है?
जय किशन—मेहरबानी। मैं अब बिलकुल ठीक हूँ। आप जालन्धर से कब वापस आये?

जाविद—मैं परसों सुबह यहाँ पहुँचा। अगले हफ्ते दो दिन के लिए फिर जा रहा हूँ।

जय किशन—मैं वहाँ से अंग्रेजी की दो किताबें मँगवाना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप लेते आयोगे?

जाविद—आप मुझे किताबों के नाम बताइये। अगर वहाँ मिलीं तो जरूर ले आऊंगा।

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Or

- (a) ਇਸ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ 15 ਤਾਰੀਖ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੋਲ ਇਕ ਪਰੋਹੁਣੇ ਠਹਿਰੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾਜੀ ਦੇ ਦੋਸਤ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਟਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਕਾਲਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੈਂ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਭੈਣ-ਭਰਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਚਾ ਕਹਿਕੇ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਬੱਚੇ ਵੀ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਆਏ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਮੇਰੀ ਉਮਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਚਾਚਾ ਜੀ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਬੜੀਆਂ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਫਾਇਦੇਮੰਦ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਸਦੇ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਈ ਮਜ਼ੇਦਾਰ ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਸੁਣਾਈਆਂ। ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਟੇਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਹੜਤਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਉਹ ਹੜਤਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਸਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਹੜਤਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਅਫਸਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੁਧ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ। ਅਜ ਰਾਜ ਸਾਡਾ ਹੈ। ਸਕੂਲ, ਕਾਲਜ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਇਮਾਰਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਖੁਦ ਆਪਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਂਦੇ ਹਾਂ।

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(b) ਜਾਵਿਦ — ਆਓ ! ਇਸ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਤੇ ਬੈਠੋ । ਹੁਣ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਕੀ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ?

ਜੈਕਿਸਨ — ਮੇਹਰਬਾਨੀ ! ਮੈਂ ਹੁਣ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਠੀਕ ਹਾਂ । ਤੁਸੀਂ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਤੋਂ ਕਦ
ਵਾਪਸ ਆਏ ?

ਜਾਵਿਦ — ਮੈਂ ਪਰਸੋਂ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਇਥੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਸੀ । ਅਗਲੇ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਦੋ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਫੇਰ
ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹਾਂ ।

ਜੈਕਿਸਨ — ਮੈਂ ਉਥੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਮੰਗਵਾਣਾਂ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹਾਂ । ਕੀ ਤੁਸੀਂ
ਲੈਂਦੇ ਆਓਗੇ ?

ਜਾਵਿਦ — ਤੁਸੀਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਿਤਾਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਦੱਸ ਦਿਓ । ਜੇ ਉਥੇ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਲੈ
ਆਵਾਂਗਾ ।

6

Or

(a) اس ماہ کی پندرہ تاریخ سے ہمارے یہاں ایک جہان ٹھہرے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ میرے
والد کے دوست ہیں اور بڑے میں دکالت کرتے ہیں۔ میں اور میرے بھائی بہن انھیں چچا
کہہ کر پکارتے ہیں۔ انکے تین بچے بھی ان کے ساتھ آئے ہیں۔ ان کا بڑا لڑکا میری ہی عمر
کا ہے۔ چچا ہمیں اکثر بڑی اچھی اور مفید باتیں بتاتے ہیں۔ انھوں نے ہمیں اپنی طالب علمی کے
زمانہ کے کئی دلچسپ قصے بھی سنائے۔ ایک دفعہ انھوں نے اپنے اسکول میں ایک ہر تال میں حصّہ
لیا تھا۔ مگر اب وہ ہر تالوں کے خلاف ہیں۔ ان کا کہنا ہے کہ پہلے ہم غلام تھے۔ اور ہماری ہر تالیں
بدیسی حکمرانوں کے خلاف ہوتی تھیں۔ آج حکومت ہماری ہے۔ اسکول اور کالج اور سرکاری
عمار میں ہماری ہیں۔ اگر ہم انھیں نقصان پہونچاتے ہیں تو خود اپنے کو نقصان پہونچاتے ہیں۔
جاوید : آئیے۔ اس کرسی پر بیٹھیے۔ اب آپ کا مزاج کیسا ہے ؟

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جے کشن : شکریہ۔ میں اب بالکل ٹھیک ہوں۔ آپ جلد میرے کب واپس آئے ؟
جاوید : میں پچیسوں صبح یہاں پہونچا۔ اگلے ہفتہ دو دن کے لئے پھر جا رہا ہوں۔
جے کشن : میں وہاں سے انگریزی کی ڈوکٹا میں منگوانا چاہتا ہوں۔ کیا آپ لیتے آئیں گے ؟
جاوید : آپ مجھے کتابوں کے نام بتا دیجیے گا۔ اگر وہاں ملیں تو ضرور لے آؤں گا۔

6

1. Translate into Hindi or English any *three* of the following:— 21

- (a) वपुः समीक्ष्य पृथ्वींशं दुःसमीक्ष्यं सुरैरपि ।
तच्चक्रं भृशमुद्विग्नाः संचिच्छिदुरनेकधा ॥
महारथस्ततः कार्णिः संजग्राह महागदाम् ।
अभिमन्युगंदापाणिरश्वत्थामानमार्दयत् ॥
- (b) ललितादित्यभूभर्तुरुद्योगेन वलीयसा ।
किञ्चिदाकृष्टसलिलः प्रापोत्पत्तिं मनाक् ततः ॥
जयापीडे क्रमाद् याते स्वल्पवीर्येषु राजसु ।
सलिलोपप्लवैरासीत् पुनरेवावृता क्षितिः ॥
- (c) बुद्ध्वा शैलमयान् सेतून् वितस्तां सप्तयोजनीम् ।
महापद्मसरोवारि स चकार नियन्त्रितम् ॥
महापद्मसरः कुण्डात् वितस्ता येन योजिता ।
जवान्निर्याति कोदण्डयन्त्रादिपुरिवाध्वना ॥
- (d) स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा
विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः ।
विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे
विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम् ॥

2. Explain with reference to context any *three* of the following :— 15

- (a) मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयङ्करः ।
(b) न निश्चितार्थाद् विरमन्ति धीराः ।
(c) न दृष्टौ न श्रुतौ बान्यौ तादृशौ राजमन्त्रिणौ ।
(d) विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न हि धनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः ।

3. (a) Write a commentry in simple Sanskrit :— 6

तेन गत्वा पुरीं लङ्कां हत्वा रावणमाहवे ।
रामः सीतामनुप्राप्य विज्वरः प्रमुमोद ह ॥

(b) Sketch the character of Sita or Laksamana. 8

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4. Explain the following stanza in Hindi or English :—

5

कुदृष्टं कुपरिज्ञातं कुश्रुतं कुपरीक्षितम् ।

तन्नरेण न कर्त्तव्यं नापितेनात्र यत्कृतम् ॥

5. (a) Name and Expound any *three* of the following compounds:— 6

गुणोपपन्नः, भयसंविग्नः, जगत्पतिः, चतुर्युगम्, शिवमन्दिरम्, ग्रामप्राप्तः,

देवपूजकः, दुखातीतः ।

(b) Frame sentences in Sanskrit to illustrate the meaning and usage of any *three* of the following words:— 8

परित्यज्य, व्यापादितः, खनित्वा, गम्यताम्, आहूय, भूत्वा, अन्नवीत्, प्रणम्य ।

1. Translate into Hindi any *five* of the following expressions:— 5
निरयभयेन तर्जयित्वा, प्रभूतकालज्ञेयानि शब्दशास्त्राणि, विज्ञाप्यं किञ्चिदस्ति,
सुभाषितगोष्ठीसुखम्, ते परमानन्दभाजः; लगुडमेकम् प्रगुणीकृत्य, जरा-
मरणवर्जितः, कः प्रत्ययः अत्र विषये ॥
2. Write the tale introduced by the following verse:— 6
अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशलाः लोकाचारविवर्जिताः ।
सर्वे ते हास्यतां यान्ति यथा ते मूर्खं पण्डिताः ॥
3. Explain in Hindi :— 10
दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्यो विद्ययाऽलंकृतोऽपि चेत् ।
मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः ॥
4. Translate any *two* of the following passages into Hindi:— 24
(a) न युक्तं पूर्वोपाजितं वनं त्यक्तुं । न केवलात् शब्दात् भेतव्यम् । तत्
पौरुषावष्टम्भं कृत्वा त्वं तावदत्रैव प्रतिपालय यावदहम् एतत् शब्द
स्वरूपं ज्ञात्वा आयायि । ततः पश्चात् यथोचितम् कार्यम् । ततः तं प्रणम्य
संजीवक शब्दानुसारी प्रतस्थे ॥
(b) भोः अयुक्तं मया पापेन कृतम् संजीवकं व्यापादयता, यतो विश्वास-
घातात् अन्यत् नास्ति पापतरं कर्म । एवं विधं प्रलपन्तम् दमनकः समेत्य
सहर्षमिदमाह—देव ! कातरतमस्तवैष न्यायः यत् द्रोहकारिणं
हत्वा शोचसि । तन्नैतदुपपन्नम् भूभुजाम् ॥
(c) इदं शास्ता जैत्रवने विहरन् देवदत्तस्य वधाय परि शक्तनमारभ्य
अकथयत् । तदा हि शास्ता “देवदत्तो वधाय प्रयतते” इति श्रुत्वा “न
भिक्षवः इदानीमेव मे वधाय प्रयतते पूर्वमपि प्रायतत एव संत्रासमात्रमपि
पुनः कर्तुं नाशकत्” इत्युक्त्वा अतीतम् अकथयत् ॥
5. Translate into Sanskrit:— 30
(a) उसको इस अवस्था में बैठा देख दमनक करटक से कहने लगा—मित्र
करटक ! क्यों यह पानी चाहने वाला स्वामी बिना पानी पिये ही डरा
हुआ धीरे-धीरे आ बैठा है ?
(b) बनारस में कपूर पट नाम का एक धोबी रहता था । वह एक बार रात
को सोया हुआ था । इसके बाद इसके घर में धन को चुराने के लिये एक
चोर दाखिल हुआ ॥

[Turn over

- (c) उसके आंगन में एक गधा भी बैठा हुआ था और कुत्ता भी उसके पास ही बैठा था। इसके बाद गधा कुत्ते से कहने लगा—मित्र यह तेरा काम है। सो तू ऊँचा स्वर करके स्वामी को क्यों नहीं जगा देता ?
- (d) सो आपको अपने घर की तरह रहना चाहिये। यह सुनकर मृग आनन्दित होकर स्वेच्छा से आहार करके, जल पी कर जल के समीप वृक्ष की छाया में बैठ गया।
- (e) फिर लघु पतनक ने दूर तक देखकर कहा कि कोई भी भय का कारण नहीं है। इसके बाद उसके वचन को सुनकर सब वहीं आकर बैठ गये। मन्थर ने कहा—तुम्हारा स्वागत हो। अपनी इच्छानुसार इस वन में विहार करो।

1. Explain any *three* of the following into English or Urdu:—

30

- (الف). جان بی جمال جانان میل جہاں ندارد
ہر کس کہ این ندارد حقا کہ آن ندارد
با پیکس نشان ز آن دلتاں ندیم
یا من خبر ندارم یا او نشان ندارد
ہر شبنمی دریں رہ صد بحر آفتابست
دردا کہ این معمہ شرح دیباں ندارد
سر منزل فراغت نتوان زدست دادن
ای ساروان فروکش کاین آہ کراں ندارد
کس جہاں ندارد یک بندہ همچو حافظ
زیرا کہ چون تو شاہی کس دہ جہاں ندارد
- (ب). بخدا اگر میرم کہ دل از تو برگیرم
ہمہ عمر با حریفان بنشستی و خوبان
بر نشاط دوستانم نہ فراغ بوستام
برویدای رفیقان بسفر کہ من اسیرم
تو در آب اگر بہ بینی حرکات خویشتن را
بزبان خود بگوئی کہ بحسن بی نظیرم
نہ توانگران بہ بخشہ فقیر نا توان را؟
نظری کن ای توانگر کہ بدیدنت فقیر
- (ج). بیدار شود لاکہ جہاں جای خواب نیست
ایمن دریں خرابہ نشستن صواب نیست
بیار خورد خون بگر گو سیا فلک
ز آنت سرخی فلک ز آفتاب نیست
از خفتگاں خاک چہ پرسی کہ خاک نیست
زان خواب کہ کہ ہیچ کسی جواب نیست
چون ہیچ دوست نیست و نادار تر ز خاک
معمورہ خجستہ چو گور خراب نیست
چندین ہزار مہ کہ فرو رفت بر زمین
تار کیش ہماں کہ درد آفتاب نیست
بزم می پرستان محتسب خوش عزتی دارد
کہ در پر واز دارد گوشہ گیری نام عفتارا
اگر شہرت ہوس داری اسیر دام عورت شو
- (د)
- (P. T. O.)

بزم می پرستان سرکشی بر طاق نه زاهد
 که می ریزندستان بی محابا خون مینارا
 شکست از هر در و دیوار میریزد دگر گردون
 ز رنگ چهره مار بخت رنگ خانه مارا
 ندارد و ده بگردون روح تابا باشد نفس در تن
 رسائی نیست در پر داز مرغ رشته بر پارا

Or (for failures only)

Explain into English or Urdu any three of the following:—

30

- (الف). خویشن سوزیم و جان بر سر نهاده شمع دار
 اهل دانش را درین گفتار با ما کار نیست
 هر کجا در مجلس شمعیت ما پروانه ایم
 عاقلان را کی زیاں دارد که ما دیوانه ایم
 گرچه قومی را صلاح و نیکی می ظاهر است
 خلق می گویند جاه و فضل در فرزانه کی است
 عیب تست از چشم گوهر بین نداری ز ما
 هر یک اندر بحر معنی گوهر یک دانایم
- (ب). مشعل بر فردخت بد تو خورشید عشق
 عارف مجموع را در پس دیوار صبر
 خرمین خاصان بسوخت خالقه عام رفت
 طاقت بودن نماند ننگ شد و نام رفت
 گر به همه عر خوش با تو بر آرم می
 هر که هوای نه بخت یا به فراق زخمت
 ماقدم از سر کنیم در طلب دستان
 راه به جانی نه برد هر که با قدم رفت
- (ج). شیخ در صومعه گریست شد از ذوق سماع
 بسته حلقه زلف تو نه تنها دل ماست
 می کشی تیغ که سازی دل ما را بدو نیم
 پیش از باب خرد شرح کن مشکل عشق
 جامی از شوق تو شد دست نمی پید و ز جام
 بزم عشقت چه جای می و جام است اینجا
 من و میخانه که اس حال مدام است اینجا
 هر کجا مرغ دل بسته دام است اینجا
 تیغ بگذار که یک غره تمام است اینجا
 نکته خاص گوی مجلس عام است اینجا
 بزم عشقت چه جای می و جام است اینجا
 در داک را ز پنهان خواهد شد آه فسکارا
 نیکی بجای یاران فرصت شمار یارا
 "بات الصبح میو یا ایها السکارا"
- (د). دل می رود ز دستم صاحب دلان خدا را
 دور و زهر هر گردون افسانه است افزون
 در حلقه گل و مل خوش خواند دوش بلبل
 دور و زهر هر گردون افسانه است افزون

ہنگام تنگدستی در بادہ کوش و مستی کین کیمیای ہستی قارون کند گدرا
آسایش دو گیتی تفسیر این دو حرف است بادستان مروت باد شمنان مدارا

2. Translate into English or Urdu any one of the following:—

10

(الف). بر سیندگان آفرینندہ را نہ بین مرہجان دو بینندہ را
نیابد بد و نیز اندیشہ راہ کہ او برتر از نام و از جای گاہ
سخن ہرچہ زیں گوہران بگذرد نیابد بد و راہ جان و خرد
خود گر سخن برگزیند ہی ہماں را گزیند کہ بیند ہی
ستودن نداند کس را چو ہست میان بندگی را بیادیت بست
(ب). سحر گاہ کا فتاب عالم افزود سرشرب را جدا کرد از تن رودز
نہاد از حوصلہ زانغ سیر پر بریز پر طوطی خایہ زر
شب انگشت سیاہ از پشت برداشت ز حرف خاکیاں انگشت برداشت
تن چند از گراں جانان کہ دانی خبر بردند سوی پیش نشہ نہانی
کہ خسر دوش بی رسمی نمود است ز تباہنشہ نمی ترسد چہ سود است

Or (for failures only)

Translate into English or Urdu any one of the following:—

10

(الف). چو بگذشت شب گرد کردہ عنان سپیدہ بر آورد رخشان سان
نشست از بر تخت زر شہریار بشند پیش او سرخ اسفندیار
چو در پیش شاہ انجمن شد سپاہ ز نام آوردان و ز گردان شاہ
ہمہ موبدان پیش شاہ درودہ ہم اسپدان پیش او صف زدان
پس اسفندیار آں یل پیل تن بر آورد از درد آنکہ سخن
(ب). مشت خاک خویش را از ہم میاش مثل ماہ رزق خود از پہلو تراش
گرچہ باشی تنگ روز و تنگ بخت در رہ سیل بلا انگسندہ رخت

(P. T. O.)

رزق خویش از نعمت دیگر محو موج آب از چشمه خاور محو
 تازان باشی پیش پیغمبر خجل روز فردای که باشد جان گسل
 همت از حق خواه و باگردن سستیز آبروی ملت بیضا مریز

3. Explain into English or Urdu any one of the following:—

10

(الف). هشیار آنکه اندک نیک و بدش ز بود
 کو عارفی که آفت این چار دیو است
 آنکس که بود کام طلب کام دل نیافت
 کس درین جهان مقیم بجز یک نفس نبود
 هر که در هوای جالش مجال یافت
 هر جان که با بالائی لالش گرفت انس
 جبریل را بتل شمع جمال او
 ای منعی که ناطقه خوشسرای را
 بیدار آنکه دیده بملک جهان نداشت
 کو ساقی که زحمت این هفتخوان نداشت
 و آنکس که کام یافت دل کامران نداشت
 کس بهره از زمانه بجز یک زمان نداشت
 غفا همتش دو جهان زیر بال یافت
 از نعمت و نغیم دو عالم ملال یافت
 پروانه دار سوخته بی پرو بال یافت
 در حصر نعمت تو خرد گنگ لال یافت

Or (for failures only)

Explain any one into English or Urdu:—

(الف). جهان بر آب نهاده است و زندگی بر باد
 سرای دولت باقی نغیم آخرت است
 نداشت چشم بصیرت که گرد کرد ز خورد
 عروس ملک نکور روی دختر نیست دلی
 توانگری ز به مال است پیش اهل کمال
 به چشم و گوش و دهاں آدمی نباشد شخص
 جهان بر لطف همی پرورد که مر و آید
 مکن به چشم ارادت نگاه در دنیا
 غلام همت آنم که دل برود نهاده
 زمین سخت نگه کن چو می هنی بنیاد
 بردگوی سعادت که صرف کرد بداد
 و فاعلی کند این صحت مهر باداماد
 که مال طالب گور است بعد از ان اعمال
 که هست صورت دیوار همین تماشال
 دگر به قهر چنان خرد می کند که سفال
 که پشت مار به نقش است زهر و قتال

4. (a) Define and illustrate any *three* of the following:—

6

تخفیف . ترخیم . ابدال . ادغام . قلب

- (b) Give simple analysis (ترکیب نحوی) of the following:— 5

”آں راه دوزخ است کہ ابلیس میرود“

5. Give brief sketch, bringing out the chief characteristics of the

poetry of either *سدهی ۵۲* or *غنی* 9

6. Paraphrase in Persian:—

5

گر دآں ویرانه های بیشمار	هر کجا قهری پُر از زیب و نگار
روزها در اندوه و بیداد بود	گر یکی لحظه دل شاد بود
کی گذارد در راحتی گیرد قرار	گنج با ما راست و رنج روزگار
برگ ریزان جامه اش از تن کند	تا بهار آید که رنج دی برد

(3)

(a) Define and illustrate any two of the following:

(b) Give short answers to the following:

(c) Answer the following questions in brief:

(d) Answer the following questions in detail:

(e) Answer the following questions in detail:

(f) Answer the following questions in detail:

(g) Answer the following questions in detail:

(h) Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Answer the following questions in detail:

(j) Answer the following questions in detail:

(k) Answer the following questions in detail:

(l) Answer the following questions in detail:

(m) Answer the following questions in detail:

(n) Answer the following questions in detail:

(o) Answer the following questions in detail:

(p) Answer the following questions in detail:

(q) Answer the following questions in detail:

(r) Answer the following questions in detail:

(s) Answer the following questions in detail:

(t) Answer the following questions in detail:

(u) Answer the following questions in detail:

(v) Answer the following questions in detail:

(w) Answer the following questions in detail:

(x) Answer the following questions in detail:

(y) Answer the following questions in detail:

(z) Answer the following questions in detail:

Note:—Candidates for 1967 session should attempt Part A and the failures of 1966 session should attempt Part B of Q. No. 1. Questions No. 2 and 3 will be attempted by the candidates of both the sessions.

Part A

1. Translate into English or Urdu any four of the following passages:—

(ا). لے پسر ہر چند جوانے پیر عقل باش. نگویم کہ جوانی مکن دلکن چون جوان خویشن دار باش
داز جوانان پشمرده باش کہ جوان شاطر نیکو بود چنانکہ ارسطاطلیس حکیم گفت "الشباب نزع من
الجنون" و نیز از جوانان جاہل باش کہ شاطری بلانہ خیر و دوازاہلی بلانہ بد و بہر خویشن از جوانی بحسب طاقت دار کہ چون
پیر شدی خود نتوانی چنانکہ آن پیر گفت کہ چندین سال خیرہ غم خوردم کہ چون پیر شوم خوب بیان
مرا نخواہند اکنون کہ پیر شدم من ایشان را نخواہم و ہر چند جوان باشی ضای را عذر و جل فراموش
مکن مرچانک عسجدی گفت:

گرہ جوانی دبہ پیرستی پیر بر مردی و جوان زیستی
(ب). چنین گویند کہ سلطان محمود غازی را روی نیکو نبود. کشیدہ روی بود و خشک و دراز گردن
بلند بینی و کوسہ بود. بہ سبب آنکہ پیوستہ گل خودی زرد روی بود و چون پدرش سبکتگین
رحمت الہ در گذشت او پادشاہی بنشست و ہندوستان ادرامانی شد روزی بگاہ بامداد
در حجرہ خاص بر مصلی نشست بود و آئینہ و شانہ در پیش نہادہ غلام در پیش ایستادہ. وزیرش
احمد حسن از در حجرہ اندر آمد و خدمت کرد اورا بہ سر اشارت کرد کہ بنشین. در پیش نشست
چون محمود از دعوات خواندن فارغ شد قبا در پوشید و کلاہ بر سر نہادہ و موزہ در پامیکرد
و در آئینہ نگاہ کرد. چہرہ خویش را بدید. ہنسم کرد. محمود گفت دانی در دل من چہ گردد
گفت خداوند بہتر داند.

(ج). حکیمی پسران را پند ہی داد کہ جان پدر ہنہن آموزید کہ ملک و دولت دنیا اعتماد را نشاید
(P. T. O.)

سیم و زر در سفر بر محل خطر است یا دزد به یکبار برد یا خواجه بتقاریق بخورد اما هنر چشمه زاینده
است و دولت پاینده و گر هنرمند از دولت بیفتد غم نباشد که هنرمند نفس خود دولت است
هر جا که رود قدر بیند و در صدر نشیند و بی هنر لقمه چنید و سختی بیند :-

سخت است پس از جاه حکم بر زن خورده بناز جور مردم بردن
دقی افتاده فتنه ای در شام هر کس از گوشه فرا رفتند
دوست زادگان دانشمند بوزیری پادشاه رفتند
پسران وزیر ناقص عقل بگدائی بروستار رفتند

(۳) یکی از حکما گفته که چهل دفتر در حکمت نوشتم با و منتفع نگشتم. چهل کلمه ازان اختیار
کردم ازان نیز بهره ای بدست نیادرم. چهار کلمه ازان برگزیدم و در آن یافتیم آنچه می طلبیدیم.
اول آنکه زنان را چو مردان محل اعتماد گردان زیرا که اگر چه زن از قبیل مستعدان آید ازان قبیل
نیست که معتمد را شاید

عقل زن ناقص است و دانش نیز هرگز نش کامل اعتماد مکن
گر بد است از وی اعتبار مگیر در نکو هست اعتماد مکن

دوم آنکه بهال مغرور مباش اگر چه بسیار بود زیرا که عاقبت پامال حوادث روزگار شود.
سوم آنکه اسرار نهانی خود را با هیچ دوستی در میان مننه زیرا که بسیار بود که در دوستی خلل
افتد و دشمنی بدل گردد. چهارم آنکه جز علمی را فرا نگیری که به ترک آن بزه مندی میری. از
فضولی بگریز و آن چه ضروریست در آن آویند.

(۴) همین اطای که امروز منطقه، خیالات و زندگانی من عرصه مقدرات و جوانی من و محیط
روح حساس و عواطف غمناک من باشد. چندی قبل مجلس جوان ناکامی بود که او را اعدام کردند.
در تاریکی و سکوت مطلق شب که حتی تنفس مجوسین هم کمتر سموع میشود یک بهم
مشیه به پر دبال زدن گنجشکی که او را حبس کرده اند می شنوم. شاید این روح آن بدبخت
است که از بالای چوبه دار با آخرین سر منزل دوره عرش می آید. وقتی که خوب گوش می دهم
صدای خفکان قلب و خیمه های مایه سازش را می شنوم. چه قدر تانیمه های شب

روی زمین بخود پیچیده و متوالسته است. بخواب برود. در قلب مایوس ظلت زده او چه قدر
 بر توهای امید تابیده و خاموش است چقدر باین در ضمیمه مجلس به این قراول وظیفه شناس
 بآن گشتی پشت بام نگاه کرده و امید فرار هم از وی سلب گردیده است. چقدر میان این
 اطاق قدم زده خسته شده و بالاخره نشسته گریه کرده است و قطرات اشک او مانند
 بزارها قطره اشک دیگر در میان فضای پُر از محنت عالم وجود محو و نابود شده است.
 (م) - خانم والدہ برگشتند. مجلس ضیافتی برپا شد. خانم و آقای طرف من و رفیقم روبروی
 آنها پہلوی ہم نشستیم. از ہر روی صحبت میکردیم. خانم با کمال خوش رویی پذیرائی میکرد. رفیقم
 محو حرکات و نگاہی مادر زن شدہ بود۔ دیدم نیک بختی و سیاه روزی خود را از یک کلمہ
 حرفی می بیند کہ از این دہان بیرون خواہد آمد۔ دلم برایش می سوخت۔ میخواستہم ہرچہ ممکن
 باشد این رشتہ امید را نہرم بلکہ در این ضمن زلزلہ عظیمی شدہ کار بہرہ مان یک جا اصلاح
 بشود لکن بالاخرہ می بایستی مجلس را ختم کرد۔ دل را بدریا زدم و گفتم غرض از شرفیابی
 این بود کہ پری خانم را برای رفیق عزیزم خواستگاری کنم۔ واقعاً ایشان از حیث شایستگی
 این خوش بختی را دارند۔

Part B

Translate into English or Urdu any four of the following passages:—

- (۱)۔ نقل است کہ در ایام خلافت مامون کسی گناہی کردہ بود و از ان شہر فرار نمودہ ۔
 برادرش را گرفتہ پیش مامون حاضر کردند۔ مامون حکم کرد کہ برادر خود را حاضر کنید و گرنہ او را
 بر غرض برادرش بقتل رسانند۔ آن شخص گفت ای خلیفہ اگر عامل تو خواہد کہ مرا کشد تو حکم
 فرستی فلان را بگذار آن عامل مرا بگذار دیانہ۔ گفت بلی بگذار دگفت من حکم آورده ام
 از پادشاہی کہ توبہ عنایت او حاکمی کہ مرا بگذار۔ گفت نشان او کو۔ گفت نشان او اینست
 کہ خدای تعالی جل و جلالہ فرماید کہ هیچ کس برای گناہ دیگری عقوبت نخواہد یافت۔ مامون
 متاثر شد و بگرمی دگفت او را بگذارید کہ حکم محکم و نشان بہرم آورده است۔
 (P. T. O.)

(ب). در خبر آمده است که حق سبحان و تعالی مردم بلند همت را دوست میدارد و اعمال بزرگ را بنظر قبول مشرف می سازد و رفعت از جند با همت بلند پیوندد دارد که جدائی ایشان از یک دیگر محال است.

مرغ همت چون بال بکشد عز و اقبال آشیان باشد
پیش چو گان همت عالی کمترین گوی آسمان باشد
سلاطین را همت پیشکار است کافی و مددگار است دانی هر کرا از ایشان همت بیشتر است
از دیگران بیشتر است.

همت بلند دارد که نزد خدا و خلق باشد بقدر همت تو اعتبار تو
(ج). اگر بر تعریف و توصیف کشمیر پردازم دفتر باید نوشت ناگزیر مچلی از اوضاع و خصوصیات آن رفته رفته کلاک بیان می گردد. کشمیر باغی است همیشه بهار یا قلمه ایست آهنین حصار. بادشاهان را گلشن است عشرت افزا و درویشان را خلوت کده و دلکش. آبشارهای دلکش از شرح و بیان افزون آب های روان و چشمه سارها از حباب و شمار بیرون. چندان که نظر کار کند سبزه است و آب روان گل سرخ و زنگس خود رو و بنفشه صحرا صحرای انواع گل اقام ریاضین از آن بیشتر است که در شمار آید.

شده جلوه گر ناز نینان باغ رخ آراسته هر یکی چون چسراغ
شده مشکبو غنچه در زیر پوست چو تقویر مشکین با زدی دوست
غزل خوانی بلبل صبح خیز تمنای میخوارگان کرده تیز
بهر چشمه منقار بط آگسیر چو مقراض زرین به قطع حریر
بساط گل و سبزه گلشن شده چراغ گل از باد روشن شده
(د). جلال الدین عضد از افاضل شراست و از سادات یزد است و پدرش در زمان دولت محمد بن مظفر مقدم سادات ولایت خود بود. روزی محمد مظفر به مکتب خانه درآمد. سیدزاده را دید باروی چون ماه و دو گیسوی سیاه خطمی نوشت. از معلم پرسید ابن جوان چه کس است گفت

پرسید عضدی است و جلال الدین محمد نام دارد. درین سن بسی فضایل کسب کرده و انواع
شعر باغیت نیک می داند و اصناف خط را بسیار خوب می نویسد. محمد بن مظفر گفت چیزی
بر بدیهه گوی و بنویس تا شعر و خط ترا ملاحظه و مشاهده کنم. او بر بدیهه این قطعه گفت و نوشت
چار چیز است که در سنگ اگر جمع شود حل و یاقوت شود سنگ بدان خارائی
پاکی طنیت و اصل گهر و استعداد تربیت کردن مهر از فلک مینائی
بامن این هر سه صفت است پس چرا می باید تربیت از تو که خورشید جهان آرائی
محمد بن مظفر از لطف شعر و حسن خط او متحیر شد و پدرش سید غضنر را طلبید و گفت می خواهم که
فرزند تو پیش من باشد تا به تربیت او چنانکه باید و نشاید قیام نمایم که عجب قابلیت می دارد و
اگر تربیت دارد و نادره زمان شود.

(۴). یکی از شیخ زادهای شهر که خالی از بلاد قی بود و دعوی میکرد این غزل را ایتان را متبع
کرده بود

بسکه در جان فگار و چشم بیدارم توئی هر که پیدایم شود از دور پندارم توئی
و پیش ایتان غزل خود را آورد و بعد از اینکه غزل خود را تمام گذرانید بر مطلع ایتان اعتراض
کرده گفت شما فرمودید: — "هر که پیدایم شود از دور پندارم توئی"
شاید خری یا گامی پیدا شود. ایتان گفتند پندارم توئی. آن شیخ زاده ساده این قدر
ندانسته بود که همچنانکه در کلام عرب لفظ من در غالب احوال از برای ذوی العقول می باشد
و لفظ ما برای غیر ذوی العقول است در کلام فارسیان نیز لفظ که برای ذوی العقول است
و لفظ چه برای غیر ذوی العقول است پس هر که پیدا میشود این معنی داشته که هر که از جنس
آدمیان پیدا میشود.

2. Complete any five of the incomplete sentences:—

10

۱. در برف و باران
۲. چرا این قدر دیر
۳. نان بدست آوردن
۴. عاقل آنست که

(P. T. O.)

۵. چندان کہ زحمت کشیدم -----
 ۶. ہنوز استاد نیا مدہ بود کہ -----
 ۷. یکی از دوستانم -----

3. Translate into idiomatic Persian.

واشنگٹن غریب ماں باپ کا لڑکا تھا لیکن وہ بہت محنتی اور ایمان دار تھا۔ وہ امریکہ کا پرنسپل بن گیا۔ وہ فوج میں بھی رہ چکا تھا۔ ایک دفعہ واشنگٹن گھوڑے پر سوار ہو کر جا رہا تھا۔ راستہ میں ایک نالا آیا۔ دیکھا کہ ایک فوجیوں کی جماعت لکڑی کے بڑے لمبے کو باہر نکالنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ ایک چھوٹا افسر فوجیوں کو درخت کی پیچھے کا حکم دے رہا ہے لیکن کام بن نہیں رہا تھا۔ واشنگٹن نے افسر سے پوچھا کہ اور کتنے آدمی ہونے چاہئیں تاکہ درخت نکالا جاسکے۔ افسر بولا کہ ایک آدمی۔ واشنگٹن نے کہا کہ تم کیوں ان کی مدد نہیں کر رہے ہو۔ افسر بولا کہ میں افسر ہوں۔ میرا کام حکم دینا ہے۔ واشنگٹن گھوڑے سے اترا، کپڑے اتارے اور فوجیوں کے ساتھ مل کر درخت لگانے لگا۔ درخت نکل آیا۔ واشنگٹن نے افسر کے ساتھ ہاتھ ملاتے ہوئے کہا کہ میں قوم کا سب سے پہلا خادم ہوں۔

۱. میں دوست کے گھر جاؤنگا اور اسکے ساتھ مشورہ کر دوں گا۔
۲. آپ کس سکول میں پڑھتے ہیں۔ یہاں سے کتنی دُور ہے۔
۳. کشمیر کی بہار بہت خوبصورت ہے ہر طرف سبزہ دکھائی دیتا ہے۔
۴. میرا بھائی کل دہلی کے لئے روانہ ہو گا۔
۵. زیادہ باتیں کرنا عقل مندی نہیں ہوتی۔

1. Translate *one* of the following into English or Urdu:—

20

(a) وَفَكَرَ الْغُرَابُ فِي تَلَفُّتِهِ وَطَيْرٌ وَوَشْبُهُ وَخَفَّتْهُ

وَإَكْذَا الْحَزَنُ عَلَى تَقْلِيدِهِ وَحَاوَلَ الْحَرْوَجُ عَنْ عُدُودِهِ

فَنَابَ مِنْهُ السَّعْيُ بَعْدَ مَنْ مَطْوَلٌ قَضَاءُ فِي التَّمَرُّنِ

وَعَادَ لِلْوَضْعِ الْقَدِيمِ الْأَوَّلِ وَمَا شَقَى النَّفْسُ بِنِيلِ الْأَمَلِ

لَكِنَّهُ قَدْ نَسِيَ التَّمَشُّبِيَّ وَلَمْ يَحُدَّ يَحْرَفُ كَيْفَ يَمْشِي

وَهَكَذَا مَنْ يَبْتَغِي الْفَضْلَ لَمَّا فِي طَبْعِهِ يَضِعُ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا

(ج) الْبِرُّ لِلْحُبِّ سَبَبٌ إِنَّ الْخَيْلَ لَا يَحْبُ

طَهَارَةُ الْأَخْلَاقِ مِنْ كَرَمِ الْأَعْرَاقِ

الْكَذِبُ وَالنَّمِيمَةُ وَالْخَدْرُ شَرُّ شَيْئِهِ

تَأَنَّنَ فِي الْأُمُورِ لَا يَسِيئَا السَّرْمُورِ

وَأَعْجَلَ إِلَى الْخَيْرَاتِ مِنْ حَذَرِ الْقَوَاتِ

مَا لَكَ غَيْرَ نَفْسِكَ لَا تَكُ عَنْهَا مُمَسِّكًا

(C) وَمَا مِنْ مَذْهَبٍ إِلَّا وَإِلَيْهِ وَإِنَّ سَبِيلَهُ لَهُو السَّبِيلُ

وَإِنَّ لَهُ لَمَنْ أَلَيْسَ يُحْصَى وَإِنَّ عَطَاءَهُ لَهُو الْجَزِيلُ

وَإِنْ عَطَاءُهُ عَدْلٌ عَلَيْنَا وَكُلُّ بَلَاءٍ حَسَنٌ جَمِيلُ

(P.T. 0.)

وَكُلُّ مَفْوُوتٍ أَكُنَى عَلَيْهِ
لَيْلِفُهُ فَمُخْبِسٌ كَلِيلُ
أَيَا مَنْ قَدْ تَهَاوَنَ بِالْمَنَايَا
وَمَنْ قَدْ غَرَّجَ الْأَمْلَ الطَّوِيلُ
أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّهَا الدُّنْيَا غَرُورٌ
وَأَنَّ مَقَامَنَا فِيهَا قَبِيلُ

OR

النَّاسُ تَحْتَاجُ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ قَاطِبَةً
كَمْ مِنْ عَيْنٍ جَمِيعُ النَّاسِ تَجَهَّلُهُ
وَكَمْ مِنْ مُلُوكٍ تَقْضَى ذِكْرُهُا وَمَضَى
قُلُوبُ لِلَّذِي بَاتَ بِالْأَمْوَالِ مُشْتَغَلًا
لَا يَطْلُبُ الْمُرَّةَ عِلْمًا لِلْغِنَى فَا ذَا
مَا يَصْنَعُ الْقَوْمُ بِالْعَالِ الذِّي جَعُوا؟
وَكَثُرُ النَّاسِ تَسْتَغْنِي عَنِ الدُّوَلِ
وَعَالَمٌ مِيتُهُ فِي السَّهْلِ وَالْجَلِ
وَذِكْرُهُ فِي الْعِلْمِ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ لَمْ يَزَلِ
رَأَى عَنِ الشُّغْلِ فِي الْأَمْوَالِ فِي شُغْلِ
طَلَبَتْ عِلْمًا فَنَفْسُ دُنْيَاكَ لَا تُسْئَلُ
بَعْدَ الْحَصُولِ عَلَى الْأَقْوَاتِ وَالْحُلِّ

2. Explain the following into English or Urdu:—

15

يَقُولُ لَكَ الطَّيِّبُ دَوَاعِكَ عِنْدِي
لَوْ عَرَفَ الطَّيِّبُ دَوَاعِدَائِي
أَنَا الْعَبْدُ الَّذِي خُبِرْتُ عَنْهُ
وَلَوْ أَسْرَسْتُ سُرْمِي مَعَ جَبَانِ
مَلَأْتُ الْأَرْضَ مِنْ خَوْفِ مَنْ هُمَا فِي
بِإِذَا الْأَبْطَالُ فَرَّتْ خَوْفَ بَأْسِي
إِذَا مَا حَسَّ كَفَّكَ وَالذِّبْرَاعَا
يُرْدُّ الْمَوْتَ مَا قَاسَى الْبِزْرَاعَا
وَقَدْ عَايَنْتَنِي فِدَا السَّمَاءَا
لَكَانَ بِهَيْبَتِي يَلْقَى السَّبَاعَا
وَحَفَظْتَنِي لَمْ يَجِدْ فِيهَا إِسْعَا
تَرَى الْأَقْطَارِ بَاعَا وَذِرَاعَا

3. Give the singular or plural of the following words, as the case may be:—

5

مَنَابِلُ - يَقَاعُ - ذِرَاعُ - سَبَاعُ - أَبْطَالُ - قَطْرُ - قَبِيحُ
مَجْلِسُ - أَمْلُ - عَمَلُ

5

4. Give the meaning of the following words in English or Urdu:— 5

مَنِيَّةٌ - قِنَاعٌ - النَّدَبُ - حُسَامٌ - الإِقْتِحَامُ - سَرَطَبٌ -
العَصْرُ - الهُبُوطُ - سِتْوَرٌ - الإِهَانَةُ -

5. What do you understand by ابوابٌ ثلاثٌ مزيَّةٌ فيه 5

How many are they? Give examples of each in sentences.

6. Give أَوْنَاعُ إِعْرَابٍ with examples. 5

7. Give تَعْلِيلٌ of the following words:—

ظَهَرَ - تَنَاوَلْتُ - يَغْضُضُنَ - طَلَّقُوهُنَّ - قَلَّمْتُ - لَمْ يَزَلْ 5

1. Translate into Urdu or English any *two* of the following:— 15,15

(a) وَالْأَجْمَارُ الَّتِي بُنِيَتْ مِنْهَا هَذِهِ الْأَهْرَامُ كَبِيرَةٌ الْجُمْعُ عَظِيمَةٌ لِثَقُلِ
لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ عَشْرَةُ بِرَّ جَالِ حَمَلِ الْوَاحِدِ مِنْهَا وَكَأَنَّا يَقْطَعُونَ نَهَا مِنْ
جِبَالِ الْمُقَطَّمِ وَيَنْشِئُونَ حُدُوسًا مِنَ الرَّمْلِ بَيْنَ الْجِبَلِ وَمَكَانَ الْبِنَاءِ
وَيُرْلَقُونَ نَهَا عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ يَرْفَعُونَهَا بِرَوَافِعِ آيَةٍ وَيُسَبِّحُونَ نَهَا فِي مَوْضِعِهَا
وَفِي هَرَمِ الْجِيزَةِ الْأَكْبَرِ جَمَلَةٌ غَرَفٌ بِعُضْمَا صَغِيرٍ وَبَعْضُهَا كَبِيرٌ وَفِي
وَسْطِهِ بَيْتٌ عَمِيقَةٌ.

(b) وَيَرْدُّ النِّعَامُ قُطْعَانًا إِلَى الصَّخْرَاءِ وَتَبْيَضُ الْأَنْثَى عِدَّةَ مَرَّاتٍ
فِي السَّنَةِ مِنْ عَشْرِ بِيضَاتٍ إِلَى اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ بَيْضَةً أَكْبَرُ مِنَ النَّاسِ جِيلٍ
تُدْفِنُهَا فِي الرَّمْلِ مَعْرِضَةً لِحَرَارَةِ الشَّمْسِ الْمُحْرِقَةِ فِي النَّهَارِ وَيُرْجَمُ
عَلَيْهَا الظِّلِمُ فِي اللَّيْلِ حَتَّى تَفْقِسَ. وَالْحَرْبُ يُضَرُّ بُونَ الْأُمْتَالِ بِحَبْنِ
النِّعَامَةِ وَتَقُورُهَا وَجَهْلُهَا وَمَا يُقَالُ أَنَّ النِّعَامَةَ تَوَارَى رَأْسُهَا
فِي الرَّمْلِ إِذَا طَارَ دَهَا الصَّيَادُ.

(c) وَعَلَى الْأَدِيبِ أَنْ يَتَجَنَّبَ الْمَرْحَ وَيَصْمَرَ أَذُنَيْهِ عَنْ سَمَاعِ الْبَاطِلِ
لِأَنَّ الْمَرْحَ يَجْلِبُ عَلَى قَائِلِهِ وَصَمَةُ الْعَارِ وَيَذْهَبُ عَنْهُ الْهَيْبَةُ
وَالْوَقَارُ وَالْمُرُوءَةُ حُلِيَةُ التُّفُوسِ وَالْهَمَمُ إِذَا تَرَفَّعَ صَاحِبُهَا إِلَى
الْجَدِّ وَالْعِلَاءِ. سُسُلُ الْأَخْنَفِ بْنُ قَيْسٍ عَنِ الْمُرُوءَةِ فَقَالَ صِدْقٌ

(P. T. O.)

(2)

اللِّسَانِ وَ مَوَاسَاةُ الْإِخْوَانِ وَ ذَكَرَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى فِي كُلِّ مَكَانٍ وَ مِنْ شَرِّ رُؤُوسِ
الْمَرْءِ وَةِ اَيْضاً مُجَنَّةُ الْجَارِ . 15,15

2. Explain in Urdu or English any one of the following:— 10

(۲) - وَقَالُوا سُوءُ الْخُلُقِ يَدُلُّ عَلَى خُبِّ الطَّيْعِ . قَالُوا النَّيْمَةُ مِنَ الْخُضَالِ
الَّذِي يَمِيَّةٌ تَدُلُّ عَلَى نَفْسٍ سَقِيمَةٍ وَ طَبِيعَةٍ لَيْمَةٍ وَقَالَ أَرَسْتَ طَائِلِينَ
النَّيْمَةَ تَعْدِي إِلَى الْقُلُوبِ الْبُقُضَاءِ وَ مَنْ نَقَلَ إِلَيْكَ نَقَلَ عَنْكَ .
قَالَ الْكُرْمُ عَبْدٌ مَا طَعِبَ وَالْعَبْدُ حُرٌّ إِنْ قَعِ .

(۳) - فَلَمَّا فَصَلَ طَالُوتُ بِالْجُنُودِ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْتَلِيكُمْ بِنَهَرٍ فَمَنْ شَرِبَ
مِنْهُ فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي وَمَنْ لَمْ يَطْعَمْهُ فَإِنَّهُ مِنِّي إِلَّا مَنْ اغْتَرَفَ غُرْفَةً بِيَدِهِ
فَشَرِبُوا مِنْهُ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِنْهُمْ . فَلَمَّا جَاوَزَهُ هُوَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ
قَالُوا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا الْيَوْمَ بِجَالُوتَ وَجُنُودِهِ . 10

3. Translate the following unseen passage into, Urdu or English:— 10

مِنْهُ . اُسْبُو عَيْنٍ بَدَأَتْ سَلْمَى تَدُ هَبَّ إِلَى مَدْرَسَتِهَا الْمَحْبُوبَةِ
إِنَّهَا تَتَحَفَّنُ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ بِأَكْرَأِ فَتَقْسِلُ وَجْهَهَا جَدًّا وَتَتَأَوَّلُ الْفُطُورَ .
ثُمَّ تَضَعُ كُتُبَهَا وَدَفَاتِرَهَا فِي حَقِيبَتِهَا الصَّغِيرَةِ وَتَقْبَلُ أَنْ تَغَادِرَ الْبَيْتَ
تَقْبِلُ أَيْدِي أَبَوَيْهَا وَتَسْأَلُهُمَا أَنْ يَدْعُوا لَهَا يَا لَتَوْفِيقِ . 10

4. Translate the following into Arabic:— 15

- (۲) - ۱۔ بھڑیا ایک پہاڑ نے والا حیوان ہے .
۲۔ وہ بکریوں اور کسان کا دشمن ہے .
۳۔ دوست کی ملاقات زندگی ہے .
۴۔ عورتیں زینت چاہتی ہیں .
۵۔ گرم چائے مفید ہے .

۶. غیبت بُری عادت ہے۔

۷. جھوٹ بولنا بڑا گناہ ہے۔

۸. علم مال سے بہتر ہے۔

۹. خدا ہم سب کو روزی دیتا ہے۔

۱۰. آج سخت سردی ہے۔

(ج)۔ ہاتھی چار ٹانگوں والا حیوان ہے۔ وہ جسم میں زمین کے تمام حیوانوں سے بڑا ہے۔ ہاتھی افریقہ اور ایشیا کے ملکوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ اُس کا اصل وطن سیلون اور جزیرہ ہند کے گرم علاقے ہیں۔ ہاتھی پانی سے بڑی اُلفت کرتا ہے۔ وہ گھنٹوں اُس میں رہتا ہے۔ اُس کا سونڈ اُسکے لئے ہاتھ کا کام دیتا ہے۔ وہ اس سے چیزوں کو پکڑتا ہے اور دشمن سے مدافعت کرتا ہے۔



Handwritten text in Devanagari script, appearing to be a list or a series of entries. The text is very faint and mostly illegible due to fading. Some words like 'जिस' (which) and 'जहाँ' (where) are visible. The text is organized into several lines, possibly representing a table or a list of items.

۱۔ مندرجہ ذیل اشعار کی تشریح کیجئے۔

۲۔
 عشق کی رُوحِ پاک کو تحفہِ غم سے شاد کر
 اپنی جفا کو یاد کر میری وفا کو یاد کر
 رونے لگے ابھی سے کہ ہے ابتدائے حال
 تم نے ابھی فنا نہ حسرت سنا ہے کیا
 وہی قطرہ ابھکا اشک بن کر کر گیا رسوا
 جسے ہم نے نمک پروردہ زخمِ جگر جانا
 عشق پر زور نہیں ہے یہ آتشِ غالب
 کہ لگائے رنگے، اور بھگائے رنگے
 وفا کیسی، کہاں کاشف؟ جب سر پھوڑنا ٹھہرا
 تو پھر اے سنگدل تیرا ہی سنگِ آستان کیوں ہو

(یا)

ان اشعار کی تشریح کیجئے۔

پھر اس انداز سے بہار آئی
 کہ ہوئے ہر دم تماشا
 دیکھو اے ساکنانِ خطِ خاک
 اس کو کہتے ہیں عالمِ آرائی
 کہ زمیں ہو گئی ہے سرتاسر
 روکشِ سطحِ چرخِ مینائی
 بنے کو جب کہیں جگہ نہ ملی
 بن گیا روئے آب پر کائی
 سبزہ و گل کے دیکھنے کے لئے
 چشمِ رنگس کو دی ہے مینائی

۲۔ کسی ایک شاعر کی زندگی کے حالات لکھئے اور اس کے کلام کی چند خصوصیات بتائیے۔

۱۵۔ انیس۔ حالی۔ چلبست

۳۔ اپنے دوست کو ایک مختصر خط لکھئے اور چلبست یا انیس کی کسی نظم کا خلاصہ بیان کیجئے۔

(P. T. O.)

(2)

(یا)

”رباعی“ یا ”قطبہ“ پر ایک مختصر نوٹ لکھے۔

۴۔ ڈراما ”انجام“ میں شیخ نجم الدین کے کردار کا ایک جائزہ لیجئے۔ ۱۵

(یا)

ڈراما ”انجام“ میں رکن الدین کے کردار کی اہمیت بتائیے۔

۵۔ ڈراما ”انجام“ کے موضوع پر بحث کیجئے اور بتائیے کہ یہ موضوع اہم کیوں ہے؟ ۱۵

(یا)

ڈراما ”انجام“ کی فنی لوازمات پر بحث کیجئے۔

۱۔ مندرجہ ذیل عبارت کا مفہوم سلیس اردو میں لکھیے :-

ان محدود احاطوں میں جو کچھ موجود ہے۔ وہ ڈیڑھ سو برس سے آج تک بڑے بڑے سحر البیان فصیحوں نے شام کو صبح اور صبح کو شام کر کے پیدا کیا ہے۔ دلوں کے خون اور دماغوں کے روغن پسینے کر کے بہائے ہیں۔ جب یہ دل پسند خیالات، شستہ الفاظ، پاکیزہ ترکیبیں، خوش نما تراشیں، مضمون کی گریباں انداز کی مٹو خیاں پیدا ہوئی ہیں۔ کہ صُنع دالوں کے کالوں میں رس ڈالتی ہیں۔
(یا)

اخبار نویس کا اصل اصول راستی اور سچائی ہے اور یہ راستہ ایسا صاف اور سیدھا اور پُر امن دے خطر ہے جو نہایت آسانی سے بے زحمت و مشقت طے ہوتا ہے اور کبھی منزل مقصود تک پہنچانے میں خطا نہیں کرتا۔ جس طرح ایک جھوٹ ترک کرنے سے تمام گناہ خود بخود ترک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح کسی پیشے میں راست بازی اور سچائی اختیار کرنے سے اس کے تمام فرائض خود بخود ادا ہوتے چلے جاتے ہیں۔

۲۔ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے صرف دو عبارتوں کا مطلب اردو میں لکھیے۔ مصنف کا حوالہ دیجئے۔ اور مشکل الفاظ کے معانی علیحدہ کر کے بھی لکھیے :-

(الف)۔ اس کے اصول کا مقتضایہ ہوتا ہے۔ کہ تمام دُنیا کے لوگوں سے سوائے چند کے کنارہ گزیں ہو۔ مگر ایسا کر نہیں سکتا۔ اور مجبوری ہر ایک سے ملتا ہے۔ اور اوپر کے دل سے ان کا ادب اور اپنی جھوٹی نیاز مندی بھی ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

(P. T. O.)

اور ایسا کرنے سے ایک اور بد خصلت، نفاق اور کذب اور دغا بازی اور فریب و مکاری کی اپنے میں پیدا کرتا ہے۔
 (ب)۔ جس طرح کسی عضو کے معطل و بیکار رکھنے سے اس کی قوت

زایل ہو جاتی ہے۔ اور اس میں سکت باقی نہیں رہتی اسی طرح سے قوائے ذہنیہ سے جب کچھ کام نہیں لیا جاتا تو وہ بالکل ازکار رفتہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ ممکن ہے کہ اس قوم میں مستثنیٰ مثالیں ایسے اشخاص کی پائی جائیں جو اعلیٰ درجہ کی عقل معاش رکھتے ہوں لیکن ایسے مستثنیات سے قاعدہ کلیہ نہیں ٹوٹ سکتا۔

(ج)۔ میں ان کے انتظار کے کمرے میں بیٹھا فتجوری کی دکانوں، گزرنے والوں کی تگ و دو گاڑیوں اور پھیری والوں کے شور و شغب دیکھتا اور سوچتا کہ یہ چہل پہل، یہ لہر بھر۔ یہ مشغولیت۔ یہ خلفشار زندگی ہے جس سے ہمیشہ کے لئے علمودہ کر دیا جاؤں گا۔ زندگی میں وہ کل ہے جو اپنے جزو مستغنی ہے۔ تو مجھ پر ہراس، مایوسی اور اکثر بغاوت کا جذبہ طاری ہو جاتا۔
 ۳۔ منشی پریم چند یا رشید احمد صدیقی کے حالات زندگی اور ادبی خدمات پر ایک مختصر مضمون لکھئے۔

۴۔ مندرجہ ذیل جمع ہیں یا واحد۔ جمع کی واحد اور واحد کی جمع لکھئے:-
 (الف) خصلت۔ نصیحت۔ محکام۔ امور۔ تاجر۔

۴ حاصل۔ جہلا۔ ادبا۔
 (ب)۔ مندرجہ ذیل مذکر ہیں یا مؤنث؟ انہیں اپنے جلوں میں اس طرح استعمال کیجئے کہ ان کی تذکیر و تانیث بالکل واضح ہو جائے:-
 ستائش۔ خواب۔ ڈسکار۔ اُردو۔
 ۳-۳ قلم۔ شوق

۵۔ مندرجہ ذیل میں سے کسی ایک عنوان پر مضمون لکھیے:—

- ۱۔ میں نے چاند کی سیر کی۔
- ۲۔ ایک طالب علم کے فرائض۔
- ۳۔ اخبار بینی بطور ایک مشغلہ کے۔
- ۴۔ اقوام متحدہ (U.N.O.) کی خدمات۔
- ۵۔ ”مجھے اردو زبان کیوں پسند ہے“



१. निम्नलिखित पद्यावतरणों में से किन्हीं तीन की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :— २४

(क) भये विलोचन चारु अचंचल । मनहुँ सकुचि निमि तजे दृगंचल ॥
देखि सीय सोभा सुख पावा । हृदय सराहत बचनु न आवा ॥
जनु विरंचि सब निज निपुराई । विरंचि विस्व कहँ प्रगटि दिखाई ॥
सुन्दरता कहँ सुन्दर करई । छवि-गृह दीपसिखा जनु बरई ॥

(ख) रनित भृङ्ग घंटावली, भरत दान मधु नीर ।
मन्द मन्द आवतु चलौ, कुंजर कुंज समीर ॥
छकि रसाल सौरभ सने, मधुर माधवी गंध ।
ठौर ठौर भूमति भूपत, भौर भौर मधु अंध ॥

(ग) सब मिलि गावहु प्रेम बधाई ।
यह संसार रतन इक प्रेमहि और वादि चतुराई ।
प्रेम बिना फीकी सब बातें कहहु न लाख बनाई ।
जोग ध्यान जप तप ब्रत पूजा प्रेम बिना बिनसाई ॥
हाव भाव रससंग रीति बहु काव्य केलि कुसलाई ।
बिना लोन बिजन सों सबही प्रेम रहित दरसाई ॥
प्रेमहि से हरि हू प्रगटत हैं, जदपि ब्रह्म जगराई ।
तासों यह जग प्रेम सार है और न आन उपाई ॥

(घ) विज्ञान ज्ञान की शत किरणें,
जनपथ में बिखराते आओ ।
मुरझाए मानुष मुकुलों को,
छूकर नव छवि विकसाओ ।
दिशि पल के भेद विभेदों को,
तुम डुबा एकता में आओ ।
नव मूर्तिमान मानवता बन,
जन जन के मन में बस जाओ ।

(ङ) रे ! रोक युधिष्ठिर को न यहाँ,
जाने दे उनको स्वर्ग धीर ।
पर फिरा हमें गाण्डीव-गदा,
लौटा दे अर्जुन-भीम वीर ।

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कह दे शंकर से आज करें,
वे प्रलय नृत्य फिर एक बार।
सारे भारत में गूँज उठे,
'हर हर बम' का फिर महोच्चार।

२. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक का सामान्य एवं साहित्यिक परिचय दीजिए :—
सूरदास; जयशंकर प्रसाद; श्रीधर पाठक। १२
३. 'भ्रमर गीत' अथवा 'फूल और कांटा' कविता का केन्द्रीय भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए। ६
४. (क) 'सच्चा धर्म' नाटक के पुरुषोत्तम का चरित्र किस प्रकार का है ? उसके व्यक्तित्व की सभी विशेषताएँ बताइये। १५
(ख) सेठ गोविंददास का संक्षिप्त जीवन-परिचय दीजिए।

अथवा

आधुनिक एकांकियों की विशेषताएँ बताइये। ५

५. निम्नलिखित पद्यावतरण पर नीचे लिखे गये 'क' तथा 'ख' प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :—

वेदना ही है अखिल ब्रह्माण्ड में
तुहिन में तृण में उपल में लहर में,
तारकों में, व्योम में है वेदना
वेदना ! कितना विशद यह रूप है
यह अँधेरे हृदय की दीपक शिखा।

- (क) रेखांकित शब्दों का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। ५
- (ख) इस पद्यावतरण का आशय लिखिए। ५

१. नीचे दिए गए विषयों में से किसी एक पर निबन्ध लिखो :—

- (i) सौ दिन चोर का, एक दिन साध का;
- (ii) दो चेहरे—जो मैं कभी भूल न सकूँगा/गी;
- (iii) यह महंगाई और यह फैशन;
- (iv) जय जवान, जय किसान;
- (v) किताबें और जीवन ।

२५

२. (a) इनमें से दो जोड़ों का अर्थ स्पष्ट करो :—

- (१) दशा—दिशा; (२) परिणाम—परिमाण;
- (३) कुल—कूल; (४) संग—संघ ।

३

(b) इनमें से तीन के लिए 'शब्द' लिखिए :—

- (क) जिसका कोई फल न निकले;
- (ख) समाचार-पत्र जो रोज छपता है;
- (ग) जो भलाई को भूल जाए;
- (घ) जो बहुत बातें करे;
- (ङ) जिसका कुछ भी अर्थ न निकले ।

३

३. नीचे दिए गए मुहावरों में से दो का अर्थ लिखिए और उन्हें वाक्यों में इस्तेमाल कीजिए :—

नौ दो ग्यारह होना; आँखें खुलना; बांह पकड़ना; गर्दन पर सवार रहना;
तूती बोलना; बगलें झाँकना; गुड़ गोबर करना ।

४

४. नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों में से दो का उत्तर लिखिए :—

- (i) "वह बड़ी देर तक पार्क में घास पर बैठी सोचती रही, पर अपने कर्तव्य का कुछ निश्चय न कर सकी ।"
घास पर कौन बैठी थी ? क्यों बैठी थी ? वह क्या सोच रही थी ?
- (ii) आत्म-निर्भरता का स्वरूप समझा कर लिखिए ।
- (iii) "यह तुम्हारी कारगुजारी का इनाम नहीं, तुम्हारे देह-द्रोह की कीमत है ।
ये शब्द किसने किसको कहे थे ? इनका अर्थ स्पष्ट करके लिखो ।

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(iv) "प्रायः साहित्यिक लोग राजनीतिक बन्धनों से मुक्त होते हैं। उनमें जाति-भेद या विजेता और विजित का भाव कम होता है। साहित्यिक साम्राज्य समता-मूलक होता है।" इस कथन का भाव स्पष्ट करके लिखिए।

५. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांशों में से केवल दो का, प्रसंग बतलाते हुए अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए :—

(च) मिट्ठन के गोरे मुखड़े पर आज गर्व, उल्लास और प्रेम की जो उज्ज्वल विभूति नजर आई, वह अकथनीय थी। ऐसा जान पड़ता था मानो उसके जन्म-जन्मान्तर के क्लेश मिट गए हों।

(छ) मनुष्य का वेड़ा अपने ही हाथ में है, उसे वह चाहे जिधर लगावे। सच्ची आत्मा वही है जो प्रत्येक देश में, प्रत्येक स्थिति के बीच, अपनी राह आप निकालती है।

(ज) राजकार्य चलाने के लिए प्रजा का सहयोग भी आवश्यक था.....
इसके अतिरिक्त कोई सफल राज्य देशी भाषा की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकता। इसी कारण हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध राज-दरबारों से हो गया। १५

1. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਕਾਵਿ ਟੋਟਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਸੰਗ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ :—

(ੳ) ਹੁਸਨ-ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਆਪਣੇ ਜਾਗਣ, ਮਦ ਭਰ ਮਦ ਬਰਸਾਵਨ,
ਕਦੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਭਰ ਵੇਖਣ ਸਾਨੂੰ, ਕਾਂਬਾ ਇਕ ਛਿੜਾਵਨ ।
ਛੂਹ ਨੈਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਓਸ ਪਲਕ ਦੀ, ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਬਰਗਵਨ,
ਰਗ ਰੇਸ਼ੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਿਰ ਕੇ, ਭਰ ਦੇਂਦੀ ਕੰਪਾਵਨ । 8

(ਅ) ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਗਰੀਬ ਜਿਸ ਟਹਿਲ ਕੀਤੀ,
ਚੰਗਾ ਓਸ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਬਜਾਇਆ ਜੇ ।
ਕੱਖੋਂ ਹੋਲਿਆਂ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਕਵਿਆ ਜੇ ।
ਕੀਤੀ ਕਤਰੀ ਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਾਇਆ ਜੇ । 8

(ੲ) ਜਿਥੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਸੁਪਨੇ ਲੈਂਦੇ, ਬੰਦੀ ਆਜ਼ਾਦ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ।
ਜਿਥੇ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਣ ਕਰਦੇ ਨੇ, ਪੁਤ ਲਾਡਲੇ ਮਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ।
ਬਦਲ ਦਿਆਂਗੇ ਨਕਸ਼ੇ ਸਾਰੇ, ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ।
ਮੌਤ ਨਾਲ ਹੁਣ ਘੋਲ ਹੋਣ ਪਏ, ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਦੇ ਚਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ । 8

(ਸ) ਦਫ਼ਨ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਫਿਰਕੇਦਾਰੀ,
ਛੂਹ ਦੀ ਲਾਨੂਤ, ਬੇ-ਇਤਬਾਰੀ,
ਗਲਤ ਅਕੀਦਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬੀਮਾਰੀ,
ਸਭ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਬੇਜ਼ਾਰ, ਪੰਛੀਆ ! ਨਵੀਂ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਮਾਰ । 8

(ਹ) ਮੈਂ ਨਾਗਣ, ਡੰਗਾਂ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ, ਨਹੀਂ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਪਾਣੀ,
ਮੈਂ ਚੰਡੀ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ, ਵੈਰੀ ਦਲ-ਖਾਣੀ,
ਮੈਂ ਕਰ ਕਰ ਸੁਟਾਂ ਡੱਕਰੇ, ਸਭ ਤੇਰੀ ਢਾਣੀ । 8

2. ਹੇਠ ਦਿਤੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੋ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਲਿਖੋ :—

(i) ਗੱਲ ਸੁਣੀ ਜਾ (ii) ਮੇਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਪਿਆਰ (iii) ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਦਿਲ
(iv) ਇਨਸਾਨੀ ਨਾਅਰਾ । 16

3. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੋ ਦੀ ਪਰਸੰਗ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ :—

(ੳ) ਇਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਹੁਣ ਤਕ ਏਸੇ ਖੋਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾ ਬੈਠੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਦੋਦਾਂ ਸਾਲ ।
ਕਦੋਂ ਦੀ ਸਿਰ ਮੂੰਹ ਕਾਲਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਿਕਲ ਗਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ।

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(ਅ) ਗੁਆਂਢਣ ਨਾਲ ਤੂੰ ਤੂੰ ਮੈਂ ਮੈਂ ਕੀਤੀ । ਮੈਂ ਰੋਕਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਤੋਂ ਤੋਪ ਮੇਰੇ ਉੱਤੇ
ਦਾਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ ।

(ੲ) ਸਭ ਦੇਣਗੇ ਜਦ ਪੂਰਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ । ਜਿਹੜਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ
ਭੁਖਿਆਂ ਨੰਗਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹੜ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ।

4. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਾਤਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੋ ਦਾ ਸੂਝਾ ਲਿਖੋ :—

(ੳ) ਸੁਸ਼ਮਾ

(ਅ) ਦੇਵ

(ੲ) ਰਾਮ ਲਾਲ

ਜਾਂ

‘ਦਿਲ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਕਲ’ ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਕਾਂਗੀ ਦਾ ਸਾਰ ਦਿਓ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਖੇੜ ਕੇ
ਦੱਸੋ ।

5. ‘ਸਵਾ ਪੰਜ ਰੁਪੈ’ ਜਾਂ ‘ਭੇਢ ਆਦਮੀ’ ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਪੜਚੋਲ ਕਰੋ ।

1. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇੱਕ ਉੱਤੇ ਲੇਖ ਲਿਖੋ :—

- (ੳ) ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ
- (ਅ) ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਬਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ
- (ੲ) ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੋਕ-ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ
- (ਸ) ਸਿਨੇਮੇ ਦੇ ਹਾਣ ਤੇ ਲਾਭ
- (ਹ) ਪ੍ਰਾਂਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਵੰਡ
- (ਕ) ਪਹਾੜ ਦੀ ਸੈਰ ।

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2. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਸਰਾਮ ਚਿੱਠ੍ਹ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਗ਼ਲਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੋਧ ਕੇ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ ਲਿਖੋ :—

ਟੋਨੀ ਬੇਟਾ ਜ਼ਰਾ ਠਹਰ ਜਾ ਮੈਂ ਆ ਰਿਆ ਹਾਂ ਵੇਖੀਂ ਉਦਰੋਂ ਬਸ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਏ ਵੇਖ ਵੇਖ ਤੇਰੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪਾਸਿਉ ਕਾਰ ਆ ਰਈ ਏ ਏਨਾਂ ਕਾਰ ਚਲਾਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਐਤਬਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਏਹ ਲੈ ਬੇਟਾ ਆਨਾ ਸਕੂਲੋਂ ਚੀਜ਼ ਲੈ ਲਈਂ ਪਰ ਸਕੂਲ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਬਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭੀੜ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਟੋਨੀ ਦੀ ਜਾਨੀ ਪਛਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਕਲ ਜਦ ਕਿਦਰੇ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਾ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਦੋੜਦਾ ਦੋੜਦਾ ਘਰ ਵਲ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ।

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3. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਹਾਵਰਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੇਵਲ ਪੰਜਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਰਤੋ :—

- (ੳ) ਸਿਰ ਮਥੇ ਤੇ
- (ਅ) ਸਿਰੋਂ ਗੰਜੀ ਤੇ ਕੰਘੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਜੋੜੇ
- (ੲ) ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ
- (ਸ) ਕੁਥੇ ਨੂੰ ਲਤ ਕਾਰੀ ਆਉਣੀ
- (ਹ) ਘਰ ਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਂ ਪੀਠ੍ਹ ਨੂੰ ਗਈ
- (ਕ) ਮੂੰਹ ਸੀਣਨਾ
- (ਖ) ਨਕ ਲੰਮਾ ਕਰਨਾ

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4. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੋਧ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ :—

- (ੳ) ਉਸ ਦੋ ਪਰਾਠੇ ਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਖਾਧੇ ਹਨ ।
- (ਅ) ਕਾਲੇ ਮੇਰੇ ਬੂਟ ਫਟ ਗਏ ਹਨ ।
- (ੲ) ਸ਼ੇਰ ਰਾਜ ਬਹਾਲੀਏ ਫਿਰ ਚੱਕੀ ਚੱਟੇ ।
- (ਸ) ਇਸ ਵਾਰੀ ਬੈਂਡ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਜਲੂਸ ਵਿਚ ।
- (ਹ) ਚੋਰੀ ਦੀ ਕੋਈ ਉਗ ਸੁਗ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ ।

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5. 'ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਕਹਾਣੀ' (ਡਾਕਟਰ ਮੋਹਣ ਸਿੰਘ) ਜਾਂ 'ਜੇਲ੍ਹ ਜੀਵਨ' (ਮਾਸਟਰ ਤਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ) ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ? ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ। 15

6. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਪੈਰਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇਕ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ :—

(ੳ) ਤਾਂ ਬਚਨ ਹੋਇਆ, ਇਕ ਵਾਦ ਚਰਚਾ ਹੈ—ਜੋ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝੀਦਾ ਸੋ ਨਿੰਮ੍ਰਤਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪ ਥੀਂ ਵਸੇਖ ਬੁਧ ਵਾਲੇ ਥੀਂ ਪੁਛਿ ਕੇ ਰਿਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰ ਲੈਣੀ। ਤਾਂ ਦੂਜੀ ਹੇਤ ਚਰਚਾ ਹੈ—ਜੋ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੁਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੋ ਕਰ ਸੁਣਾਵਣਾ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਬੁਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕਰ ਸੁਣ ਲੇਵਣਾ। ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੇ ਜੋ ਵਸੇਖ ਹੋਵੇ ਸੋ ਰਿਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਾਰਣਾ। ਜੈਸੇ ਏਕ ਦੀਪਕ ਦੇ ਸਨਮੁਖ ਦੂਜਾ ਦੀਪਕ ਜਗਾਈਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਦੋਨੋ ਕਾ ਅੰਧਕਾਰ ਨਸ਼ਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜੋ ਇਕ ਦੀਪਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਚਾਂਦਨਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਛੇ ਅੰਧੇਰਾ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ।

(ਅ) ਹਰ ਰਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਦੀ, ਸੰਵਾਦੀ, ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਵਾਦੀ ਓ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਸੁਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਾਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਸੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਕਿਸੇ ਰਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਥਾਂ ਰਖਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ; ਇਹ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਸੁਰ ਕਹੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸੰਵਾਦੀ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਸੁਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ; ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ-ਸੁਰ ਵੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸੰਵਾਦੀ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੁਰ ਅਨੁਵਾਦੀ ਆਖੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸੇਵਕ-ਸੁਰ ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਕਾਰੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਿਵਾਦੀ ਸੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਰਾਦ ਹੈ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ ਸੁਰ। ਇਹ ਰਾਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਵਰਜਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

15

MATHEMATICS

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Six questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Examine the nature of the roots of $2x^2+11x-20=0$ and find the value of m if $x^2-5x+4=m$ has equal roots.
(b) Find the condition that $x^2-px+q=0$ may have greater root positive and smaller negative.
2. (a) If α, β , be the roots of $lx^2+2mx+n=0$, find the value of $\alpha^2+\alpha\beta+\beta^2$.
(b) If α, β , be the roots of $3x^2-5x+7=0$, from the equation whose roots are $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ and $\frac{1}{\beta}$.
3. (a) Find the condition that the roots of $ax^2+2bx+c=0$ may be
(i) Reciprocal of each other, and
(ii) Equal in magnitude but opposite in sign.
(b) If 1, ω and ω^2 be the three cube roots of unity, find the value of $(3+3\omega+5\omega^2)^6-(2+6\omega+2\omega^2)^3$.
4. (a) Find the sum of n terms of an A.P. and show that if the first, second and the last terms be a, b, c , respectively, the sum of the series can be expressed as—
$$\frac{(b+c-2a)(a+c)}{2(b-a)}.$$

(b) Find three numbers in A.P. whose sum is 15 and the product is 45.
5. (a) The sum of the first 8 terms of a certain G.P. is equal to 82 times the sum of the first 4 terms, find the common ratio.
(b) The Harmonic Mean between two numbers is $3\frac{1}{2}$ and the Geometric Mean is 4, find the Arithmetic Mean.
6. Find the sum of any two of the following series:—
(i) $1+3+7+15+31+\dots$ to n terms.
(ii) $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots$ to infinity.
(iii) $1+3x+5x^2+7x^3+\dots$ to infinity (x being numerically less than 1).

[Turn over

7. (a) State the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index, and find the coefficient of x^7 in the expansion of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{11}$.
- (b) Resolve any one of the following into partial fractions:—
- (i) $\frac{x-2}{(x+2)(x-1)^2}$ (ii) $\frac{1+2x}{(x-1)(1+x^2)}$.
8. (a) Define logarithm of a number to a given base and show that $\log_a \frac{m}{n} = \log_a m - \log_a n$ and $x^n = a^{n \log_a x}$.
- (b) Show that $7 \log_a \frac{10}{9} - 2 \log_a \frac{25}{24} + 3 \log_a \frac{81}{80} = \log_a 2$.
9. (a) Solve the equation $3^x \cdot 5^{2x+1} = 7^{x+5}$. (expressing the value of x upto three places of decimal).
- (b) Find the greatest angle of the triangle, whose sides are 65, 56 and 33; find also from Log-Table the value of $\log \tan b$, where b is the smallest angle of the triangle.

MATHEMATICS

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions are of the same value.

1. (a) Find the trigonometrical ratios of the angle $(180^\circ - \theta)$ in terms of those of θ , where θ is an angle of any magnitude.
 (b) Write down the values of $\sin 30^\circ$, $\cos 120^\circ$, $\tan 150^\circ$, $\cot 225^\circ$, and $\sec 390^\circ$.
 (c) Prove that $\cot \theta - \cot 2\theta = \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta$. 5,5,5
2. (a) Prove geometrically

$$\sin (A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

 (b) Eliminate θ and ϕ from
 $\tan \theta + \tan \phi = a$; $\cot \theta + \cot \phi = b$; and $\theta + \phi = a$ 5,10
3. (a) Prove that

$$\cos P - \cos Q = 2 \sin \frac{P+Q}{2} \sin \frac{Q-P}{2}$$

 (b) Prove that

$$\frac{2 \sec A}{\sec A + 1} = \sec^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

 (c) Find the value of $\sin 18^\circ$. 5,5,5
4. (a) A person walking along a straight road observes that at two consecutive mile stones the angles of elevation of a hill in front of him are 30° and 45° . Find the height of the hill.
 (b) Draw the graph of $\cos x$ for x lying between 0° and 360° . Read from the graph the values of
 (i) $\cos 36^\circ$; and (ii) $\cos 120^\circ$. 7,8
5. (a) Find the general expression for all angles which have the same sine.
 (b) Solve $\tan^2 \theta - (\sqrt{3} + 1) \tan \theta + \sqrt{3} = 0$
 (c) Find all the angles between 0° and 2π which satisfy the following two equations simultaneously:

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$
 5,5,5

[Turn over

6. In any triangle ABC, prove the following:—

(a) $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$

(b) $\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$

(c) $a(b \cos C - c \cos B) = b^2 - c^2$.

5,5,5

7. With the usual notation, prove that in any triangle ABC

(a) $R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A}$

(b) $r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_3 + r_3 r_1 = s^2$

(c) $\frac{1}{bc} + \frac{1}{ca} + \frac{1}{ab} = \frac{1}{2Rr}$.

5,5,5

8. (a) If $A+B+C=\pi$, prove that

$\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$.

(b) Find the maximum value of $3 \sin \theta + 4 \cos \theta$.

(c) Given $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{b}$, where θ is a positive acute angle, find $\cos \theta$ and $\tan \theta$.

5,5,5

HISTORY

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Briefly discuss the achievements of Ashoka.
2. Explain the causes of the downfall of the Mauryan Empire.
3. Describe briefly the administration of Chandragupta Bikramaditya.
4. Trace the development of Indian art and architecture under the Guptas.
5. Discuss briefly any *two* of the following:—
 - (a) Magasthenes account of the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - (b) Influence of Greek culture in India.
 - (c) Mihiragula, the Hun King.
 - (d) Rashtrakuta Kings.
6. Describe briefly the character and achievements of Harsha Vardhan.
7. Who were the Chalukyas? Discuss the causes of their rise.
8. Describe briefly the social and political condition of India under the Rajputs.
9. Discuss the impact of Indian culture on South East Asia.
10. Write short notes on any *three* of the following:—
 - (i) Ashokan edicts.
 - (ii) Fa-Hien.
 - (iii) Sarnath
 - (iv) Patliputra.
 - (v) Law of Manu.
 - (vi) Sati system.

HISTORY

Topic-A

The History of India

Algebraic Attacks-75

What is the history of the question? All questions are of equal marks.

1. Briefly discuss the achievements of Ashoka.
2. Explain the causes of the downfall of the Maurya Empire.
3. Trace the history of the administration of Chandragupta Maurya.
4. Trace the development of Indian art and architecture under the Gupta.
5. Discuss briefly any two of the following:
 - (a) A brief account of the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
 - (b) Influence of Greek culture in India.
 - (c) Ashoka, the Great King.
 - (d) Buddhist King.
6. Describe briefly the character and achievements of Ashoka Maurya.
7. What were the causes of the decline of the Maurya Empire?
8. Describe briefly the social and political condition of India under the Maurya.
9. Discuss the impact of Indian culture on Hellenic Art and Architecture.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - (a) Ashoka's edicts.
 - (b) Ashoka's art.
 - (c) Ashoka's architecture.
 - (d) Ashoka's literature.
 - (e) Ashoka's law of Manu.
 - (f) Ashoka's system of justice.

HISTORY

PAPER—B

(Indian History from 1000 to 1526 A.D.)

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Analyse the consequences of the Arab occupation of Sind. Why it did not prove permanent?
2. Write a note on the character and achievements of Muhammad of Ghor.
3. "A great warrior, ruler and statesman, who saved the Muslim State in India from extinction at a critical juncture, Balban will ever remain a great figure in Medieval Indian History". Explain.
4. "Alauddin, like Napoleon, found in cheap bread the supreme talisman of statesmanship". Comment.
5. "Muhammad Tughlaq has been more sinned against than sinning". Discuss.
6. Write a note on the administration of Firuz Tughlaq.
7. What were the causes for the rapid disappearance of the dynasties during your period?
8. What steps were taken by the Delhi Sultans to meet the Mongol menace?
9. Discuss the role of the Bhakti movement in the cultural synthesis of India.
10. Explain the consequences of the First Battle of Panipat.

ECONOMICS

Maximum Marks-75

Part-A

Time Allowed-3 hours

Notes:-Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain "Economics is the study of mankind in the ordinary business of life".
2. Explain the law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
3. What are the factors that affect the efficiency of labour?
4. State the functions of the Entrepreneur.
5. How is price determined under perfect competition?
6. Why do wages differ from one occupation to another?
7. Explain the meaning of 'Profit', and also distinguish between Gross Profit and Net Profit.
8. How would you distinguish Internal Trade from International Trade?
9. State and explain the various canons of taxation.
10. Write short notes on any three of the following:-
 - (a) Scarcities of Land
 - (b) Rent
 - (c) Market Price and Normal Price
 - (d) Difficulties of Barter
 - (e) Functions of a Commercial Bank
 - (f) Division of Labour

ECONOMICS

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt Five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the part played by the existence of coal and iron deposits in the industrialisation of the country.
2. Discuss the measures of population control in India.
3. What is cooperative farming? Does it offer solution to fragmentation and existence of uneconomic holdings in India?
4. Discuss the growth of sugar industry in India.
5. Discuss the effects of railways on Indian economy.
6. The State Bank of India occupies a special position apart from the other joint-stock banks. Discuss.
7. Discuss the main items of expenditure of the central government on revenue account.
8. Discuss the sources of revenue of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
9. Discuss the achievements of the second five year plan.
10. Write short notes on any *three* of the following:—
 - (i) Importance of agriculture in Indian economic life.
 - (ii) Economic holding
 - (iii) Indigenous Bankers
 - (iv) Village Industries
 - (v) Importance of irrigation.

ECONOMICS

Maximum Marks—75

Note.—Attempt five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the part played by the existence of coal and iron in the industrialisation of the country.
2. Discuss the measures of population control in India.
3. What is cooperative farming? Does it offer solution to peasant and existence of uneconomic holdings in India?
4. Discuss the growth of sugar industry in India.
5. Discuss the effects of railways on Indian economy.
6. The State Bank of India occupies a special position apart from other joint-stock banks. Discuss.
7. Discuss the main items of expenditure of the central government on revenue account.
8. Discuss the sources of revenue of the state of Jaipur and Bikaner.
9. Discuss the achievements of the second five year plan.
10. Write short notes on any three of the following:—
 - (i) Importance of agriculture in Indian economy
 - (ii) Economic holding
 - (iii) Indirect taxes
 - (iv) Village Industries
 - (v) Importance of irrigation

PCB
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PHILOSOPHY PAPER A

Maximum marks 75

Time allowed 3 hours

Note: Attempt five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Which of the various methods of Psychology are most useful? Give reasons in support of your answer.
2. Explain the functions of sensory nerves, motor nerves and nerve cells.
3. Give a brief description of the sensation of touch. Which of the parts of the body are most susceptible to the sensation of touch.
4. Discuss critically the Gestalt Theory of Perception.
5. What do you understand by modes of mind?
6. Discuss critically James-Lange Theory of Emotions.
7. What is attention? Explain the relation between interest and attention.
8. Write short notes on any two of the following :-
 - (a) Division of Attention;
 - (b) Subjective Consciousness;
 - (c) Illusion;
 - (d) Sensory nerves.

PHILOSOPHY

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the different kinds of Imitation? Discuss its importance in the child development.
2. What do you understand by the Association of Ideas? Describe the different principles of Association of Ideas.
3. How does Perception take place? In what sense can we say that all Perception is Apperception?
4. What do you mean by the term Instinct? How are the Instincts developed and modified in a person?
5. How will you differentiate between Memory and Imagination? Give a brief account of the conditions that are favourable to Memorization.
6. Give a brief account of the Spearman's Two Factor Theory of Intelligence. Describe the various tests of Intelligence.
7. Differentiate between; (a) Movement and Action; (b) Reflex Action and Voluntary Action.
8. What are Emotions? What part do they play in the formation of Sentiments?
9. Write short notes on any *three*:—
 - (a) Animal Learning.
 - (b) Dreams.
 - (c) Rote Memory.
 - (d) Verbal Tests.
 - (e) I.Q.

PHILosophy

Page--5

Time 11.45-3 hours

Maximum Marks--75

- Notes:--/through any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.
1. What are the different kinds of Instincts? Discuss the importance in the child development.
 2. What do you understand by the Association of Ideas? Describe the different principles of Association of Ideas.
 3. How does Imagination take place? In what sense can we say that all Imagination is a perception?
 4. What do you mean by the term Instinct? How are the instincts developed and modified in a person?
 5. How will you differentiate between Memory and Imagination? Give a brief account of the conditions that are favourable to Memorization.
 6. Give a brief account of the Spemann's Two Factor Theory of Intelligence. Describe the various tests of Intelligence.
 7. Differentiate between: (a) Movement and Action; (b) Reflex Action and Voluntary Action.
 8. What are Instincts? What part do they play in the formation of Sentiments?
 9. Write short notes on any three:--
 (a) Animal Instincts
 (b) Imagination
 (c) Role Memory
 (d) Volitional Instincts
 (e) I.Q.

Maximum marks 75

Time allowed 3 hours

Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Civics. Briefly discuss its subject matter.
2. Explain how Civics is related to Political Science and Sociology.
3. Define a State. What are its essential elements?
4. What are the main organs of Government? Describe briefly the functions of any two organs.
5. Distinguish between a rigid and a flexible Constitution. Give illustrations and also the merits and demerits of the flexible system.
6. Define Democracy and give out its merits and demerits.
7. How would you distinguish between unitary and federal systems of Governments. Give illustrations.
8. What do you understand by the terms liberty and equality? Are the two terms opposite to each other?
9. "An alert public opinion is the first essential of democracy". Discuss.
10. Write notes on any two of the following :-
 - (a) Presidential system of Government;
 - (b) Society;
 - (c) Government;
 - (d) Written Constitution.

CIVICS

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Answer any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Is the Constitution of India unitary or federal? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Briefly refer to and explain any *three* fundamental rights or Directive principles of state policy contained in the Indian Constitution.
3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following:—
 - (a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly
 - (c) Governor of a State in India.
 - (d) General Assembly of U.N.O.
 - (e) Chief Minister of a State in India.
4. Briefly describe how a bill becomes law in a State legislature in India.
5. Carefully examine the Constitutional relationship of the Union Council of Ministers in regard to (a) President and (b) Parliament.
6. Write a short essay on the President of India.
7. Write a short essay on the Indian Parliament.
8. Mention and briefly describe the principal organs of U.N.O.

Note:—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Is the Constitution of India unitary or federal? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Briefly refer to and explain any five fundamental rights or Directive principles of state policy contained in the Indian Constitution.
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 - (a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
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 - (c) Governor of a State in India.
 - (d) General Assembly of U.N.O.
 - (e) Chief Minister of a State in India.
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6. Write a short essay on the President of India.
7. Write a short essay on the Indian Parliament.
8. Mention and briefly describe the principal organs of U.N.O.

HOME SCIENCE

PAPER—A
(Humanities)

Maximum Marks—40

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Answer any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What main points should be kept in mind while building a house? 8
2. Write a short essay on the heating and cooling of rooms. 8
3. Describe the usual equipment needed for the cleaning of a house. 8
4. (a) What considerations will a wise housewife keep in mind while planning household budget?
(b) How can a house-wife supplement the family income without taking up a regular wholetime job? 4,4
5. What are the methods of preparing washing soap? Describe any one of these. 8
6. How will you wash and finish and what precautions will you take while washing the following:—
 - (i) A coloured embroidered cotton table-cloth.
 - (ii) A white silk sari. 8
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following:—
 - (i) Cleaning of silver ware and glass panes.
 - (ii) Prevention and destruction of flies in the house.
 - (iii) Importance of the study of House-wifery. 8

HOME SCIENCE

Examiner—A
(Examinations)

Time Allowed—3 hours

Maximum Marks—40

- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.
1. What kind of food should be kept in mind while preparing a house? 8
 2. Write a short essay on the heating and cooling of rooms. 8
 3. Describe the usual equipment needed for the cleaning of a house. 8
 4. (a) What considerations will a wise housewife keep in mind while planning household budgets?
(b) How can a housewife supplement the family income without taking up a regular whole-time job? 4+4
 5. (a) Write the methods of preparing washing soap. Describe any one of these. 8
 6. How will you wash and finish and what precautions will you take while washing the following:—
(i) A coloured embroidered cotton tablecloth.
(ii) A white silk sari. 8
 7. Write short notes on any two of the following:—
(i) Cleaning of silver ware and glassware.
(ii) Treatment and preservation of linen in the house.
(iii) Importance of the study of house-wiring. 8

HOME SCIENCE

PAPER—B
(Humanities)

Maximum Marks—40

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note :—Attempt any *Four* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is Pancreas? Describe briefly its functions.
2. Describe the structure of the human heart with the help of a diagram. Explain its working.
3. What is Hygiene and what do you gain by its study? What can be the result of improved hygienic conditions.
4. What are the important communicable diseases? Describe the mode of transmission and prevention of one of them.
5. What are the essentials of a perfect diet? How would you cook the following articles of food so as to preserve their nutrients :
 - (i) Meat;
 - (ii) Vegetables.

HOME SCIENCE

Time—1½

(Examinations)

Year—Second—8 hours

Maximum Marks—40

Notes:—Answer any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is Panchang? Describe briefly its functions.
2. Describe the structure of the human heart with the help of a diagram. Explain its working.
3. What is Hygiene and what do you gain by its study? What can be the results of improved hygienic conditions.
4. What are the important communicable diseases? Describe the mode of transmission and prevention of one of them.
5. What are the essentials of a perfect diet? How would you cook the following articles of food so as to preserve their nutrients:
(a) Meat;
(b) Vegetables.

EDUCATION

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—80

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Why family and cinema are called agencies of Education? In what way can the teacher make use of these in child education?
2. In what way does environment play an important part in the educational development of the child?
3. How are heredity and environment connected with each other?
4. What is the relation between attention and interest? How are these both important in the educational process?
5. Write short notes on:—
Sympathy; Suggestion.
6. How does the child form habits? How can the teacher help him to form good habits?
7. How can the need of immitation in children be made use of by the teacher in their educational development.
8. Why is play an important factor in the Educational progress of the child? What use can be made of this need of the child?

EDUCATION

Maximum Marks—60

Time Allowed—2 hours

Note.—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Why family and cinema are called agencies of Education? In what way can the teacher make use of these in child education?
2. In what way does environment play an important part in the educational development of the child?
3. How are heredity and environment connected with each other?
4. What is the relation between attention and interest? How are these both important in the educational process?
5. Write short notes on—
Suggestion; Suggestion.
6. How does the child learn habits? How can the teacher help him to learn good habits?
7. How can the need of imitation in children be made use of by the teacher in their educational development.
8. Why is play an important factor in the Educational progress of the child? What use can be made of this need of the child?

EDUCATION

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—70

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the effects of sleep and rest on child's physical growth and development.
2. What do you understand by fatigue? Discuss its causes and suggest remedies.
3. What do you understand by the term "mixed diet" and "perfect diet"? Discuss the essentials of a good diet.
4. What are the important infectious diseases? How may they be conveyed to a healthy person?
5. What do you understand by malnutrition? How to detect it and what are its remedies?
6. What do you understand by respiration and what is its use? What are the organs of respiration?
7. What organs of the human body are involved in the process of digestion? Mention the special functions of each.
8. Write short notes on any *two* of the following:—
 - (a) Nervous system.
 - (b) Vitamins and their uses.
 - (c) Training of sense-organs.
 - (d) Effects of air and light on physical growth and development of children.

EDUCATION

Maximum Marks—70

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the effects of sleep and rest on child's physical growth and development.
2. What do you understand by fatigue? Discuss its causes and suggest remedies.
3. What do you understand by the term "mixed diet" and "perfect diet"? Discuss the essentials of a good diet.
4. What are the important infectious diseases? How may they be conveyed to a healthy person?
5. What do you understand by malnutrition? How to detect it and what are its remedies?
6. What do you understand by respiration and what is its use? What are the organs of respiration?
7. What organs of the human body are involved in the process of digestion? Mention the special functions of each.
8. Write short notes on any two of the following:—
 - (a) Nervous system.
 - (b) Vitamins and their uses.
 - (c) Training of sense-organs.
 - (d) Effects of air and light on physical growth and development of children.

INDIAN MUSIC

PAPER—Theory

Maximum Marks—60

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Answer any *Five* of the following questions. All of them carry equal marks.

1. Give the full introduction of any Uttar Raga of your course and mention that why it is sung in the morning.
2. Define Jati and explain its importance in the field of Ragas.
3. Write a note on the singing procedure of a Dhrupad song and explain that how it differs from a Khyal song.
4. Compare the following:—
Saptak—Thata.
Tala—Tali.
Geet—Gata.
5. Write any *two* Talas of your course in Notation system.
6. Mention the best contribution of Swami Haridas towards the evolution of Indian Music.
7. Mention the names of some important disciples of Pt. Vishnu Digamber and explain that why they are so important.

INDIAN MUSIC

Maximum Marks—60

Notes—Theory

Time Allowed—3 hours

Notes—Answer any five of the following questions. All of them carry
of 4 marks.

1. Give the full introduction of any Uttar Panch of your course and
mention that why it is sung in the morning.
2. B-D. I and explain its importance in the field of Ragas.
3. Write a note on the singing procedure of a Bhairavi song and
mention how it differs from a Khyal song.
4. Draw in the following—
Saptak—Tritar.
Tala—Tali.
Ghar—Ghar.
5. Write up on Tala of your course in Notation system.
6. Mention the last contribution of Swami Haridhar towards the
evolution of Indian Music.
7. Mention the names of some important disciples of Pt. Vishnu
Dikshitar and explain that why they are so important.

PHYSICS

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

- Note:—* (i) Attempt Six questions only, at least *two* questions from each Section. Medical group candidates shall attempt only *one* question from Section III, other candidates shall not attempt any question from Section III.
- (ii) Candidates are advised to write Medical or Non-Medical as the case may be on the title page of the answer-book.
- (iii) Fresh question to start from fresh page.
- (iv) Log-tables may be asked for, if needed.

Section I

- (a) Derive the following equations of motion:

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$s \text{ } nth = U + \frac{a}{2} (2n-1)$$
- (b) A body moves from rest with constant acceleration of 8 meters per sec. per sec.
 Find (i) The instantaneous speed v at the end of five seconds;
 (ii) the average speed v for the 5 second interval; (iii) the distance s covered in five seconds from rest. 2,3,3
- How are the Mechanical advantage, efficiency and the Velocity ratio of a machine related? Derive an expression for the mechanical advantage of a Jack screw. 3,5
- (a) Derive an expression for the Kinetic energy of a body.
 (b) A mass of 100 gm. is allowed to fall freely under the action of gravity. What is the force which acts upon it? Determine the Kinetic energy which the body possesses after ten seconds. 4,4
- (a) State and explain the laws of parallel forces.
 (b) An inclined plane is 15 ft. long and 3 ft. high. (i) What force f parallel to the plane is required to slide a 200 lb. box up the plane if friction is neglected. (ii) Find the actual mechanical advantage and efficiency if a 64 lb. force is required to slide a 200 lb. box up the plane. 4,4

[Turn over

5. (a) Prove that perfect exhaustion is impossible with a simple mechanical air pump.
- (b) An elastic rod 12.5 ft. long and 0.25 square in. in cross section stretches 0.03 in. when a 700 lb. wt. is hung on it. Find the Stress, Strain and Young's Modulus of the material of the rod. 4,4

Section II

6. (a) Determine the resulting temperature, t , when 150 gm. of ice at zero deg. cen. are mixed with 300 gm. of water at 50 deg. centigrade.
- (b) Prove that the coefficient of cubical expansion is three times the coefficient of linear expansion of a body. 5,4
7. (a) Prove that $\gamma_r = \gamma_a + g$
- (b) What amount of heat is required to evaporate away 10 gm. of ice at minus ten degree centigrade? S of ice is .5, L of ice 80 cal., L of steam is 540 calories. 6,2
8. (a) Describe the construction and working of Bunsen's Ice calorimeter. What are its main advantages?
- (b) 10 gm. of a substance at 100 deg. cen. were put into the inner tube of Bunsen's ice calorimeter. The column of liquid in the capillary tube of one square mm. moved through 4 cm. length. Determine the specific heat of substance. One gm. of ice when melted decreases in volume by .09 cc. 4,4
9. Explain Mechanical equivalent of heat and describe Joule's method for its determination. Discuss the sources of error, if any. 2,4,2
10. (a) Prove that $V = n\lambda$.
- (b) Find the number of vibrations which a tuning fork of frequency 512 must make before the sound is heard at a distance of 200 ft. Velocity of sound in air may be taken as 1100 ft./sec. 4,4
11. (i) Discuss the influence of (a) Moisture; (b) Density; (c) Pressure; (d) Temperature on the velocity of sound.
- (ii) A body vibrating with a certain frequency sends waves 15 cm. long through a medium A and 20 cm. long through the medium B, the velocity of waves in A is 120 cm./sec., find the velocity in B. 1,1,1,3,2

Section III

12. Find the value of $\tan 15^\circ$.
Prove the relation: $\cos (A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$ 3,5
13. Derive the equation of a straight line in the intercept form.
Prove that $\sin (A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$. 4,4

(Donot forget to mention units particularly in numericals.)

Section III

12. Find the value of $\tan 18^\circ$.
 3.5 Prove the relation: $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$
13. Derive the equation of a straight line in the intercept form.
 4.4 Prove that $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$.

(Do not forget to mention units particularly in numericals.)

PHYSICS

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt Six questions in all; atleast two questions from Part A and one each from Parts B and C. For maximum marks Q. 5 and Q. 11 should be attempted.

Part A

1. (a) Distinguish between real and virtual images. State the properties of the image formed by a plane mirror. Why does a plane mirror show the pocket on the left side of your coat to be on the right side?
(b) Describe a Kaleidoscope showing the arrangement of mirrors in it. Explain its action and uses. 4,4
2. Derive the mirror formula for a convex spherical mirror, stating clearly the assumptions made and conventions used.
An object 6 cm. in length is placed at a distance of 40 cm. in front of a convex mirror of radius of curvature 20 cm. Find the distance of the image from the mirror and the size of the image.
Is the image behind the mirror or in front of it and is it real or virtual? 4,4
3. Define principal axis, optical centre, focal length and conjugate foci of a spherical lens with the help of sketches.
At what distance must an object be placed from a convex lens of power 4 dioptres to obtain a virtual image 3 times the size of the object. 4,4
4. Describe a Galilean telescope and explain its action. Define and state its magnifying power.
Compare and contrast it with an astronomical telescope. 5,3
5. With a neat sketch, explain the principle of Fizeau's method for determining the velocity of light.
In Fizeau's experiment the wheel used had 500 teeth and 500 spaces. The first eclipse occurred when the wheel reached

[Turn over

speed of $\frac{50}{3}$ revolutions per second. Calculate the velocity of light, the distance between the wheel and the distance mirror being 8.97 Kilometres.

What is the correct value of the velocity in miles per second? 5,3,1

Part B

6. Define magnetic intensity. What is its unit of measurement? Is it a scalar or a vector quantity?

Obtain an expression for the intensity due to a bar magnet at any point on its axis.

A short magnet of moment 1000 units gives a neutral point on its axis at a distance of 20 cm. from it. What is the value of 'H' at that place? 5,3

7. (a) State the law of force between magnetic poles; hence define a unit pole.

(b) Show that when a suspended magnet is acted upon by two uniform fields H and F at right angles to each other it comes to rest making an angle θ with the direction of H given by the relation, $F = H \tan \theta$. 3,5

8. Define electric intensity and potential at a point. In what units are they measured?

Obtain an expression for the electrical potential due to a charge Q at a distance r from it. 3,5

Part C

9. Derive an expression for the magnetic field at the centre of a circular coil of radius r having n turns when current c is passed through it.

Calculate the magnetic field produced at the centre of a coil of wire consisting of 500 turns, each of radius 11 cm. when carrying a current of (a) 0.28 c.m. units; (b) 0.30 ampere. 3,5

10. Define 'specific resistance' of a material. Name the factors on which its value depends. Give its units of measurement. Find an expression for the total resistance of a number of resistances connected in parallel.

The two terminals of a galvanometer of resistance 20 ohms are connected by a short wire of resistance 0.2 ohm. What is the combined resistance? 3,3,2

11. What are the factors upon which the heating effect of electric current depends? State the law connected with it.

An electric heater is marked '1500 Watts-220 volts'. How much current will pass through the heater? How long will it take to heat 1.5 litres of water from 15°C to 95°C .

[1 caloric = 4.2 Joules].

4,5

12. Draw circuit diagrams, label the various parts and explain working of:—

(a) An electric bell which can be operated from three different rooms.

(b) Lighting circuit for a house of two wings providing two light points and one plug point for each wing.

4,4

11. The first of the two...
12. The second of the two...
13. The third of the two...
14. The fourth of the two...
15. The fifth of the two...
16. The sixth of the two...
17. The seventh of the two...
18. The eighth of the two...
19. The ninth of the two...
20. The tenth of the two...

CHEMISTRY

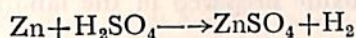
PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt *Six* questions in all. Question No. 12 is compulsory.
Give equations wherever necessary.

1. (a) State and illustrate the following laws:—
 - (i) Law of multiple proportions;
 - (ii) Law of constant proportions.
- (b) An element forms two Oxides, containing 53.33% and 36.36% Oxygen respectively. Show that these figures are in agreement with the Law of multiple proportions. 8
2. (a) State all that is implied by the following equation. Mention its limitations.



- (b) How much Zinc is required to liberate 448 c.c. of hydrogen at N.T.P. from dilute Sulphuric acid? (Zn=65.5) 8
3. (a) State Dalton's law of partial pressures. How is the law applicable to moist gases?
- (b) 1.22 gms. of a gas measured over water at 15°C and a pressure of 774 m.m. of mercury occupied 900 c.c. Calculate the volume of dry gas at N.T.P.
(Aqueous tension at 15°C=14 mm.) 8
4. (a) Explain the terms:—Proton, neutron, electron and nuclear charge. How are atomic weight and atomic number of an atom related to its structure?
- (b) The nuclei of two atoms A and B contain 11 protons and 12 neutrons and 6 protons and 6 neutrons respectively. What should be their atomic weight and atomic numbers? 8
5. (a) State Avogadro's hypothesis. With its help deduce the relationship between:—
 - (i) Molecular weight and vapour density of a gas.
 - (ii) Weight and volume of a gas.

[Turn over

- (b) A certain weight of a gas occupies a volume of 4.0 litres at 22°C and 760 mm. pressure. Calculate its weight.
(Gram. molecular-weight of the gas = 44.8). 8

6. Describe one method of preparation of Ozone in the laboratory. Give equations of its reactions with:—

- (a) A solution of Potassium iodide;
- (b) A solution of Hydrogen sulphide;
- (c) Ethylene;
- (d) Mercury.

How has the formula of Ozone been determined? 8

7. Describe with sketch a method of manufacture of Bromine from sea-water. What are the main impurities in Bromine and how are they removed? How does it react with:—

- (a) A solution of Sulphur di-oxide ;
- (b) A solution of Potassium iodide.

8

8. How is sulphur di-oxide prepared in the laboratory? What is its action on:—

- (a) Acidified Potassium dichromate;
- (b) Acidified Potassium permanganate;
- (c) Iodine solution;
- (d) Ferric chloride solution.

How is its composition determined? 8

9. Describe with a neat sketch Birkland and Eyde process of manufacture of Nitric acid from air. How will you obtain from nitric acid (a) nitric oxide; (b) nitrogen peroxide? Give its action on Carbon and Phosphorus. 8

10. How is Phosphine prepared in the laboratory? Explain with equations:—

- (a) burning of Phosphine in air.
- (b) burning of Phosphine in chlorine.
- (c) decomposition of Phosphine by electric current.

Give two chemical tests to distinguish it from ammonia. Mention its two uses. 8

11. State giving equations what happens when:—

- (a) a solution of Hydrogen peroxide is added to an acidified solution of potassium permanganate.
- (b) Hydrogen-sulphide is bubbled through an acidified solution of copper sulphate.

- (c) Iodine solution is put to a solution of sodium thio-sulphate.
- (d) Conc. Hydrochloric acid is heated with Manganese di-oxide.
- (e) Ammonia is passed through Ferric Chloride solution.
- (f) Conc. Sulphuric acid is heated with Formic acid.
- (g) Chlorine gas is passed through a cold solution of caustic soda.
- (h) Burning Magnesium is put in a jar of carbon di-oxide. 8

12. Fill up the blanks:—

- (a) The actual number of——of various elements present in one molecule of the compound expresses its——
- (b) ——states that the volume of a given mass of a gas is directly proportional to its——at constant pressure.
- (c) The normal temperature is——, while the normal pressure is——.
- (d) The unit of chemical action is——while the unit of independent existence is——.
- (e) The valency of X in X_3PO_4 is——while its valency in Al_2X_3 is——.
- (f) When——gas is passed through——miliness is produced due to the formation of insoluble calcium carbonate.
- (g) White Phosphorus can be converted into red Phosphorus by heating to a temperature of——in presence of——as catalyst in an inert atmosphere.
- (h) Ammonia cannot be dried over——as it neutralises to form——.
- (i) ——is used as a contact catalyst in the manufacture of——.
- (j) Chlorine bleaches by——but sulphur di-oxide bleaches by——. 10

- (5) Tollens solution is put in a solution of sodium hydroxide.
 (6) Conc. hydrochloric acid is heated with Manganese dioxide.
 (7) Ammonia is passed through Fehling's solution.
 (8) Conc. sulphuric acid is heated with tartaric acid.
 (9) Chlorine gas is passed through a cold solution of caustic soda.
 (10) Burning Magnesium is put in a jar of carbon dioxide.

12. Fill up the blanks:-

- (1) The actual number of — of various elements present in one molecule of the compound expressed as —
 (2) ———— states that the volume of a given mass of gas is directly proportional to the ———— at constant pressure.
 (3) The normal temperature is ————, while the normal pressure is ————.
 (4) The unit of chemical action is ———— while the unit of independent existence is ————.
 (5) The valency of X in X_2PO_4 is ———— while its valency in Al_2X_3 is ————.
 (6) When ———— gas is passed through ———— solution is produced due to the formation of insoluble calcium carbonate.
 (7) White Phosphorus can be converted into red Phosphorus by heating to a temperature of ———— in presence of ———— as catalyst in an inert atmosphere.
 (8) Ammonia cannot be dried over ———— as it is converted to ammonium salt.
 (9) ———— is used as a catalyst in the preparation of ———— Chlorine bleaching powder ———— and sulphur dioxide bleaching powder ————.

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CHEMISTRY

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Six questions.

1. Discuss with equations the changes that occur when:—
 - (a) Carbon Dioxide is passed into Ammonical Brine.
 - (b) Action of Acetic Acid on Lead.
 - (c) Action of heat on Ferrous Sulphate.
 - (d) Zinc Sulphate is added to a solution of Sodium Hydroxide. 2,2,2,2
2. (a) Define equivalent weight of an Element. Describe any one of the methods in detail for the determination of the Chemical Equivalent of metal. 1,3
- (b) Two cells, one containing Silver Nitrate and the other Copper Sulphate were placed in the same electric current. It was found that 0.36 gm. of silver was deposited at the same time as 0.106 gm. of Copper. Calculate the Equivalent weight of Copper. [Equivalent weight of silver=108] 5
3. (a) State Dulong and Petit's Law and discuss its importance in the determination of Atomic weights. 1,3
- (b) The chloride of a metal M is found to have 20.4% of the metal. Specific Heat of the metal is 0.231. Find the Atomic weight of the element. 4
4. Describe the influence of pressure, temperature or concentration on reversible reactions in equilibrium. Discuss the principle which govern these changes. 8
5. Give five important methods for the preparation of salts. Credit will be given wherever suitable examples are there with the methods. 8
6. How would you distinguish between the following:—
 - (a) A Nitrite and a Nitrate.
 - (b) Ferrous and Ferric.
 - (c) Sodium and Ammonium. 3,2 $\frac{1}{2}$,2 $\frac{1}{2}$

[Turn over

7. Give the preparation, properties and uses of any *two* of the following:—
 - (a) Quick lime
 - (b) Blue Vitriol
 - (c) Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate. 2,1,1 (each)
8. Describe in detail the extraction of Copper in pure state from Copper Pyrites. What is the action of mineral acids on it? 5,3
9. How is Caustic Soda obtained by Castner-Kellner Cell? Give its uses. 8
10. Discuss the action of the following on Lead:—
 - (a) Action of Air; (b) Action of water; (c) Action of sulphur;
 - (d) Action of Halogens; (e) Action of Nitric Acid. 8
11. Write a short essay on Electro-plating. 8
12. Write short notes on:—
 - (a) Gram Molecular volume
 - (b) Law of Isomorphism
 - (c) Basicity of Acids. 3,3,2

BIOLOGY

PAPER—A (**Botany**)

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

N. B.—Attempt any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Write an essay on Vegetative Propagation in plants.
2. Describe in detail the germination of a pea seed and of a maize grain pointing out the main features of difference.
3. How would you differentiate between each of the following pairs of plant organs :—
 - (a) Stem Tuber and Root Tuber.
 - (b) Stem Tendril and Leaf Tendril.
 - (c) Compound Leaf and a Branch with Simple Leaves?Give neatly labelled diagrams to illustrate your answer.
4. Describe the chief characters of the family Liliaceae. Give the Floral Formula and Floral Diagram of *Allium*.
5. Write short notes on the following giving labelled diagrams where possible:—
 - (a) Placentation.
 - (b) Stipules.
 - (c) Chromosome.
 - (d) Rotation of Crops.
 - (e) Bud.
6. Compare and contrast the modes of Nutrition and Reproduction of *Mucor* with those of *Spirogyra*.
7. What is the importance of Pollination? Describe the main contrivances for ensuring Cross Pollination in plants.
8. Define Plasmolysis. Mention the various states of water in the soil. Describe a simple experiment to demonstrate Root Pressure in plants.

BIOLOGY

PAPER—A (Botany)

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—2 hours

N.B.—Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Write an essay on Vegetative Propagation in plants.
2. Describe in detail the germination of a pea seed and of a maize grain pointing out the main features of each.
3. How would you differentiate between each of the following pairs of plant organs:—
 (a) Stem Tuber and Root Tuber.
 (b) Stem Tendon and Leaf Tendon.
 (c) Compound Leaf and a Branch with Simple Leaves.
 Give neatly labelled diagrams to illustrate your answers.
4. Describe the chief characters of the family Labiaceae. Give the floral formula and floral diagram of Adiantum.
5. Write short notes on the following giving labelled diagrams where possible:—
 (a) Placentation.
 (b) Stipules.
 (c) Chromosome.
 (d) Rotation of Crops.
 (e) Bud.
6. Compare and contrast the modes of Nutrition and Reproduction of Algae with those of Sponges.
7. What is the importance of Pollination? Describe the main sources of pollen for ensuring Cross Pollination in plants.
8. Define Plasmolysis. Mention the various states of water in the soil. Describe a simple experiment to demonstrate Root Pressure in plants.

BIOLOGY

PAPER—B (Zoology)

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note.—Answer any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams.

1. Describe the structure of a typical animal cell. What the functions of a nucleus in a cell?
2. Draw a labelled diagram of any *one* of the following:—
 - (a) L. S. Heart of Frog
 - (b) T. S. Stomach of frog
 - (c) *Amoeba proteus* showing its structure.
3. Describe the organs of reproduction in *Pheretima* sp. (Earthworm).
4. Give an account of the life history of *Bombyx* sp. (Silk moth).
5. What is meant by respiration? Explain the various methods by which frog respire.
6. Give briefly the distinguishing features of fishes, amphibians and reptiles. Give two examples of each group.
7. Describe the functional anatomy of eye of sheep.
8. Write short notes on any *four* of the following:—
 - (a) Amoeba as an immortal organism,
 - (b) Cocoon formation in Earthworm,
 - (c) Tadpole larva,
 - (d) Hibernation,
 - (e) Ferments,
 - (f) Ventricles of brain of frog,
 - (g) Blood of frog.

BIOLOGY

Alabamans VI-1-30

Answer-1-1-30

1-1-30

Write—Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.
Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams.

1. Describe the structure of a typical animal cell. What are the functions of a nucleus in a cell?
2. Draw a labelled diagram of any one of the following:—
(a) L. S. Heart of Man
(b) T. S. Stomach of frog
(c) Amoeba showing its structure.
3. Describe the organs of reproduction in *Pisces* sp. *Earthworm*.
4. Give an account of the life history of *B. mori* sp. (*Bombix*).
5. What is meant by respiration? Explain the various methods by which frog respire.
6. Give briefly the distinguishing features of *Amoeba*, *Paramecium* and *Volvox*. Give two examples of each group.
7. Describe the functional anatomy of eye of frog.
8. Write short notes on any four of the following:—
(a) Amoeba as an immortal organism
(b) Cocoon formation in *Ascaris*
(c) Tadpole larva
(d) LH secretion
(e) Fertilisation
(f) Ventricles of brain of frog
(g) Blood of frog.

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Explain the seasonal variations in the lengths of days and nights over the globe. Illustrate your answer with diagrams.
2. Explain with the help of diagrams the arguments which prove that the earth is spherical in shape.
3. What are metamorphic rocks? Explain the formation of metamorphic rocks and give examples.
4. Describe the weathering and transportation work of winds.
5. Give a brief account of the Gulf stream and point out its influence on the climate of the adjoining countries.
6. Mention and show on an outline map the principal lakes of either North America or Asia and briefly point out their economic importance.
7. Give a brief account of the factors which affect the climate of a country.
8. Explain the term "Lapse Rate" and give a brief account of the vertical distribution of temperature.
9. Write short notes on any *four* of the following:—
 - (a) Meridians of longitude
 - (b) Arctic and antarctic circles
 - (c) Rift Valleys
 - (d) Dykes
 - (e) Thermal equator
 - (f) Orographic rainfall.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Explain the seasonal variations in the length of day and night over the globe. Illustrate your answer with diagrams.

2. Explain with the help of diagrams the arguments which prove that the earth is spherical in shape.

3. What are cartographic codes? Explain the function of cartographic codes and give examples.

4. Describe the weathering and transportation work of winds.

5. Give a brief account of the Gulf stream and point out its influence on the climate of the adjoining countries.

6. Mention and show on an outline map the principal lakes of North America or Asia and briefly point out their economic importance.

7. Give a brief account of the factors which affect the climate of a country.

8. Explain the term "Föhn Effect" and give a brief account of the vertical distribution of temperature.

9. Write short notes on any four of the following:

- (a) Rotation of longitude
- (b) Earth and magnetic equator
- (c) Föhn Effect
- (d) Föhn
- (e) Tidal equator
- (f) Geographic latitude

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt Five questions only, selecting at least two from each Section. All questions carry equal marks.

Section A

1. Describe the geographical factors which influence the climate of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. What type of natural vegetation is found in Jammu and Kashmir? Name the industries of the State which depend upon forests for raw material
3. State briefly some of the geographical factors which do not favour the development of the means of communication in Jammu and Kashmir State.
4. Give a brief geographical account of the Equatorial region with particular reference to the climate, natural vegetation and economic activities of man.
5. What are the characteristic features of the Mediterranean region? Why are these areas found on the western margins of the continents?

Section B

6. Describe the relief of the Himalayas. Illustrate your answer with a sketch map.
7. What type of forests are available in India? How is climate responsible for their present distribution?
8. Under what geographical conditions wheat and cotton are produced in India?
Indicate the places where these crops are grown.
9. Give a brief account of the Geographical factors which favour the development of hydel power in North-West India.

Write—five or five questions only, selecting at least two from each
Section. All questions carry equal marks.

Section A

1. Describe the geographical factors which influence the climate of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. What type of natural vegetation is found in Jammu and Kashmir? Mention a number of the characteristic crops raised in the valley.
3. State briefly some of the geographical factors which do not favour the development of the textile and cotton industry in Jammu and Kashmir State.
4. Give a brief geographical account of the Punjab region with particular reference to the climate, natural vegetation and economic activities of man.
5. What are the characteristic features of the North-western region? Why are these areas found on the western edge of the continent?

Section B

6. Describe the relief of the Himalayas. Illustrate your answer with a sketch map.
7. What type of forests are available in Kashmir? How is climate responsible for their present distribution?
8. Under what geographical conditions wheat and cotton are produced in India? Indicate the places where these crops are grown.
9. Give a brief account of the Geographical Factors which favour the development of hydro power in North-West India.

GEOLOGY

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—100

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—(a) All questions carry equal marks.

(b) Giving neat diagrams wherever necessary, answer five questions only.

1. Explain with the help of neat diagrams how springs are formed.
2. Explain the work done by valley glaciers. Name some glaciated valleys of India.
3. How are river terraces formed? In which stage of the river they are found? Give Indian examples.
4. Explain any *five* terms:—fold, dip of a bed, strike of a bed, anticline, axial plane, limb of a fold.
5. What is a fault? How are they produced? Explain simple types of faults.
6. Write notes on any *four* of the following:—
(a) attrition (b) moraines (c) hydraulic action (d) alluvial cone
(e) pot-holes (f) onion weathering.
7. Write what you know about marine erosion.
8. Describe the products of eruption. Have you seen a volcanic rock in Kashmir? If so where and what rock?

GEOLOGY

Maximum Marks—100

Time Allowed—3 hours

Notes:—(a) All questions carry equal marks.
(b) Giving neat diagrams wherever necessary. Answer the questions only.

1. Explain with the help of neat diagrams how spigot and forest.
2. Explain the work done by valley glaciers. Name some glacial valleys of India.
3. How are river terraces formed? In which stage of the river they are found? Give Indian examples.
4. Explain any two terms—fold dip of a bed, strike of a bed, anticline, axial plane, limb of a fold.
5. What is a fault? How are they produced? Explain single types of faults.
6. Write notes on any four of the following:—
(a) attrition (b) corrosion (c) hydraulic action (d) alluvial cone (e) pot-holes (f) onion weathering.
7. Write what you know about marine erosion.
8. Describe the products of erosion. Have you seen a volcanic rock in Kashmir? If so where and what rock?

GEOLOGY

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—50

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Any *Five* questions to be answered. All carry equal marks.

1. Enumerate the Physical properties that are essential to identify a mineral. Give suitable examples.
2. Write short notes on:—
Plane of symmetry, Interfacial angle, Cube, Basal Pinacoid.
3. How will you distinguish between:—
(a) Quartzite and Marble;
(b) Shale and sandstone;
(c) Granite and syenite.
4. Give the Physical subdivisions of India and their important characteristics.
5. Give the subdivisions of the Cainozoic Era and their distribution in India.
6. What is an ore? Describe the important ores of Iron.
7. Describe any *three* fossils of the Palaeozoic era.
8. What are the bases of correlating sedimentary rocks?

1. Discuss the physical properties that are essential to identify a mineral. Give suitable examples.
2. Write short notes on:-
 (a) Crystallinity, luster, cleavage, fracture, color, streak, and hardness.
3. How will you distinguish between:-
 (a) Quartzite and Marble;
 (b) Slate and sandstone;
 (c) Granite and gneiss.
4. Give the physical subdivisions of India and their important minerals.
5. Give the subdivisions of the Cretaceous Era and their distribution in India.
6. What is an ore? Describe the important ores of iron.
7. Describe any three fossils of the Palaeozoic era.
8. What are the bases of correlating sedimentary rocks?

**ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE AND
BOOK-KEEPING**

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. What are the different methods of despatching goods by rail? Mention the important documents that are used in this connection.
2. What are the characteristics of a Sole Trading Business? Give its merits and demerits.
3. What is an Invoice? Prepare an invoice with imaginary figures.
4. Distinguish between copying and multiplication of letters. Describe the method of copying with the help of a rotary copier.
5. What are the various methods of filing letters used in big business houses? Discuss in brief.
6. Write a suitable letter to an old customer from whom no order has been received for a considerable time.
7. What is the difference between coded and cypher telegrams? Explain with illustration.
8. What is a Certificate of Posting? How it is obtained? What are its advantages?
9. Explain the difference between a Bill of Exchange and a Promissory Note. Which is better from the point of view of negotiability? Explain carefully.
10. What is a Bank Draft? What are its advantages? How it is obtained by a Businessman?

ELEMENTS OF COMMENCE AND BOOK KEEPING

Almanac Marks-75

Page-1

Page-1

1. What are the different methods of keeping books by bill?

2. What are the characteristics of a Sole Trading Business? Give its merits and demerits.

3. What is an Invoice? Prepare an Invoice with necessary figures.

4. Describe the method of copying and multiplication of interest.

5. What are the various methods of stock taking used in the business?

6. Write a suitable letter to an old customer from whom no order has been received for a considerable time.

7. What is the difference between credit and cash payments? Explain with illustration.

8. What is the difference between a bill of exchange and a promissory note? Explain with illustration.

9. What is the difference between a bill of exchange and a promissory note? Explain with illustration.

10. What is a bill of exchange? What are its advantages? How is it obtained?

**ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE AND
BOOK KEEPING**

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt *Five* questions only. Question No. 1 is compulsory and carries 19 marks. All other questions are of equal value.

1. The following is the Trial Balance of Mr. Kalekar as on 31st December, 1962:—

<i>Dr. Balances</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Dr. Balances (contd.)</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Purchases	30,000	Commission	750
Stock (1-6-62)	13,350	Bad Debts	300
Plant	10,500	Cash	75
Fixtures	700	Drawings A/c.	1,500
Carriage	750		
Salaries & Wages.	22,500	<i>Cr. Balances :—</i>	
Travelling Expenses	4,875	Capital A/c.	30,000
Rent, Rates, etc.	975	Sales	75,000
Bills Receivable	1,500	Trade Creditors	2,200
Trade Debtors	12,000	Wages Owing	450
Discount off sales	1,875	Discount off purchases	750
Bank	6,750		

The stock at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,950. Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet.

2. Enter the following transactions of Mr. Ram Chandra's business in proper books:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1963		3,000·00	
April	1 Commenced business with cash	2,500·00	
"	2 Paid into bank		
"	2 Bought of Roshan Lal :		
	60 pcs. long cloth @ Rs. 12/-		
	50 pcs. shirting @ Rs. 11/-	440·00	
"	5 Bought goods at auction for cash		
"	6 Sold goods to Ram Singh :		
	20 pcs. long cloth @ Rs. 14/-		
	10 pcs. shirting @ Rs. 12/-		

[Turn over

		Rs. P.
1963		
April	8 Received from Ram Singh cash	380.00
	Allowed him discount	20.00
"	9 Cash sales upto this date	560.00
"	10 Withdrew from bank	1,000.00
"	10 Paid for stationery	12.50
"	12 Bought of Shanti Prakash :	
	10 pcs. velvet @ Rs. 40/-	
	40 pcs. drill @ Rs. 20/-	
	40 pcs. long cloth @ Rs. 10/-	
"	15 Paid Roshan Lal cash	760.00
	He allowed me discount	10.00
"	17 Sold to Daya Shanker :	
	5 pcs. drill @ Rs. 22/-	
	2 pcs. velvet @ Rs. 50/-	
"	18 Received from Daya Shanker cash	185.50
	Allowed him discount	14.50
"	19 Ram Singh bought from me :	
	6 pcs. drill @ Rs. 22/-	
	5 pcs. velvet @ Rs. 49/-	
"	20 Bought of Roshan Lal :	
	35 pcs. long cloth @ Rs. 10/-	
	25 pcs. shirting @ Rs. 11/-	
"	20 Sold to Bhagwan Dass :	
	1 pc. long cloth @ Rs. 14/-	
	1 pc. shirting @ Rs. 12/-	
	1 pc. drill @ Rs. 22/-	
"	21 Paid Shanti Prakash cash	950.00
	Discount allowed	50.00
"	22 Paid Roshan Lal on account	25.00
"	23 Received from Bhagwan Das on account	20.00
"	24 Bought of Ram Swaroop	
	10 pcs. velvet @ Rs. 40/-	
"	25 Paid Ram Swaroop cash	195.60
	He allowed me discount	4.40

3. On 31st August my cash book shows a bank overdraft of Rs. 36,598. A comparison of the entries with the bank Pass Book reveals the following:—

- (i) Out of cheques drawn in the last week of August those for Rs. 2,800 were presented for payment in the 1st week of September. A cheque of Rs. 30 was not presented at all,

- (ii) Cash and cheques totalling Rs. 2,750 were deposited in the bank on 30th August, out of which cheques of Rs. 1,100 were cleared in September.
 - (iii) A sum of Rs. 50 deposited in the bank in the month of July was credited in the Pass Book as Rs. 15 only.
 - (iv) A cheque for Rs. 60 drawn by a partner for private expenses was not passed through the Cash Book.
 - (v) The bank debited my account with interest and commission on collection of cheques amounting to Rs. 19.75 p. only.
- Prepare bank reconciliation statement.
4. On 1st January, A draws on B at three months for Rs. 1,000 and agrees that the proceeds of the bill should be shared equally. He discounts the acceptance with the Lucknow Bank Ltd., receiving Rs. 990/- in cash of which he hands B Rs. 495/-. On 31st March, in order to provide the funds to meet the bill, B draws on A for Rs. 1,100 at three months and discounts the acceptance, receiving Rs. 1,090 in cash and hands Rs. 44/- to A. On 29th June, A becomes insolvent and B has to meet both the bills. On 1st October, a first and final dividend of 50 n.P. in the rupee is received by B out of A's estate. Give journal entries to record the above transactions in B's books.
 5. In taking out of a Trial Balance, a book-keeper finds that the total of the credit side exceeds that of the debit side by Rs. 424.25 p. He places the difference to a suspense A/c. which is carried forward. Next year, the following mistakes are discovered:—
 - (i) An item of Rs. 53/- has been debited to a personal account of Rs. 35/-.
 - (ii) A sum of Rs. 400/- written off as depreciation on machinery was not debited to the Depreciation A/c.
 - (iii) A discount of Rs. 12.53 p. allowed to a customer, has been credited in his account as Rs. 8.78 p.
 - (iv) The total of the Purchases Book was added Rs. 10 short.

Give the correcting entries and prepare a Suspense A/c. State also the ultimate effect of these correcting entries on the Profit and Loss Account.
 6. Define Book-Keeping. What is the utility of maintaining the books of accounts according to Double Entry System? What are the main principles followed in it?

7. What is the importance of making a Trial Balance in Book-Keeping? What steps should be taken to discover the errors when a Trial Balance does not agree?

8. What are Personal Accounts, Real Accounts and Nominal Accounts? Classify the following Ledger Accounts:—

- (a) Capital A/c.
- (b) Goodwill A/c.
- (c) Discount A/c.
- (d) Furniture A/c.
- (e) P. Sharan & Co.
- (f) Loan A/c.
- (g) Goods A/c.
- (h) Bad debts A/c.

9. Write short notes on any three of the following:—

- (a) Cash and Trade Discount;
- (b) Posting of Journal;
- (c) Notary Public;
- (d) Allonge;
- (e) Stale Cheque.

**ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY**

PAPER—A

Maximum Marks—75

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Attempt any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Economics. Is its study useful in our every day life?
2. Distinguish between Goods and Wealth. Explain your answer with articles of daily use.
3. Explain how human wants arise.
4. Discuss as to why consumption is said to be the beginning as well as the end of all economic activities.
5. State the characteristic features of Four Factors of Production.
6. What is the Law of Supply? Are there any exceptions to the Law? Draw a schedule and diagram to illustrate the Law.
7. What do you understand by Capital? What are its functions?
8. Distinguish between Standard coin and Token coin. In the light of your answer, examine the position of rupee coin.
9. What is Money? What are its functions?

ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

TABLE A

Maximum Marks—75 The Allowance—3 hours

Notes.—Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Economics. Is it really useful in our every day life?
2. Distinguish between Goods and Wealth. Explain your answer with aid of daily use.
3. Explain how human wants arise.
4. Discuss as to why consumption is said to be the beginning as well as the end of all economic activities.
5. State the characteristic features of Four Factors of Production.
6. What is the Law of Supply? Are there any exceptions to the Law? Draw a schedule and diagram to illustrate the Law.
7. What do you understand by Capital? What are its functions?
8. Distinguish between Standard coin and Token coin. In the light of your answer, examine the position of rupee coin.
9. What is Money? What are its functions?

**ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY**

PAPER—B

Maximum Marks—100

Time Allowed—3 hours

Note:—Answer any Five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. How far do you agree that the development of a country depends on its geographical environment?
2. Describe the general conditions of Tropical regions.
3. State the geographical conditions and areas of production for Wheat or Tea.
4. Give an account of geographical distribution of Manganese or Copper.
5. Divide India into Natural regions and briefly describe their climate.
6. What are the principal sources of Industrial Power in India? Discuss their distribution and utilization.
7. Describe the conditions for the cultivation of Cotton and mention the regions of its production.
8. India's Sugar Industry is of recent growth. Mention the factors for its development and the provinces where Sugar mills are located.
9. Discuss the importance of Forests in the economic life of India.
10. What are the Industrial regions in India? Explain the geographical factors which are responsible for their location.

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ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND
COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

Table-11

Time allowed - 2 hours

Maximum Marks - 100

Notes - Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. How far do you agree that the development of a country is determined by its geographical environment?
2. Describe the general conditions of Tropical regions.
3. State the geographical conditions and ways of production for Wheat in India.
4. Give an account of geographical distribution of Jute in India.
5. Distinguish India into Natural regions and briefly describe each.
6. What are the principal sources of industrial power in India? Discuss their distribution and utilization.
7. Describe the conditions for the cultivation of Cotton and mention the regions of its production.
8. India's Sugar Industry is of recent growth. Mention the factors for its development and the provinces where sugar mills are located.
9. Discuss the importance of Iron in the economic life of India.
10. What are the industrial regions in India? Explain the geographical factors which are responsible for their location.

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HOME SCIENCE GROUP VI PAPER A

Maximum marks 100

Time allowed 3 hours

Note: Answer any five questions.

1. What is meant by hardness in water? Describe the different methods of softening water for laundering.
2. What precautions would you take in washing of the following articles :-
(a) Woollen sweater; (b) A silk saree; (c) A leather glove. 7,7,6
3. What points you will take into consideration while selecting a plot for the construction of a house? 20
4. Give a brief description of :-
(a) Cleaning of the sick-room; 10,10
(b) Seasonal cleaning of a house.
5. Explain why food is cooked. What are the effects of cooking on cereals and proteins. 20
6. Write an essay on the food preservation. 20
7. Write short notes on any two of the following :-
(a) Balanced diet;
(b) Modern kitchen;
(c) Personal hygiene. 10,10,10

